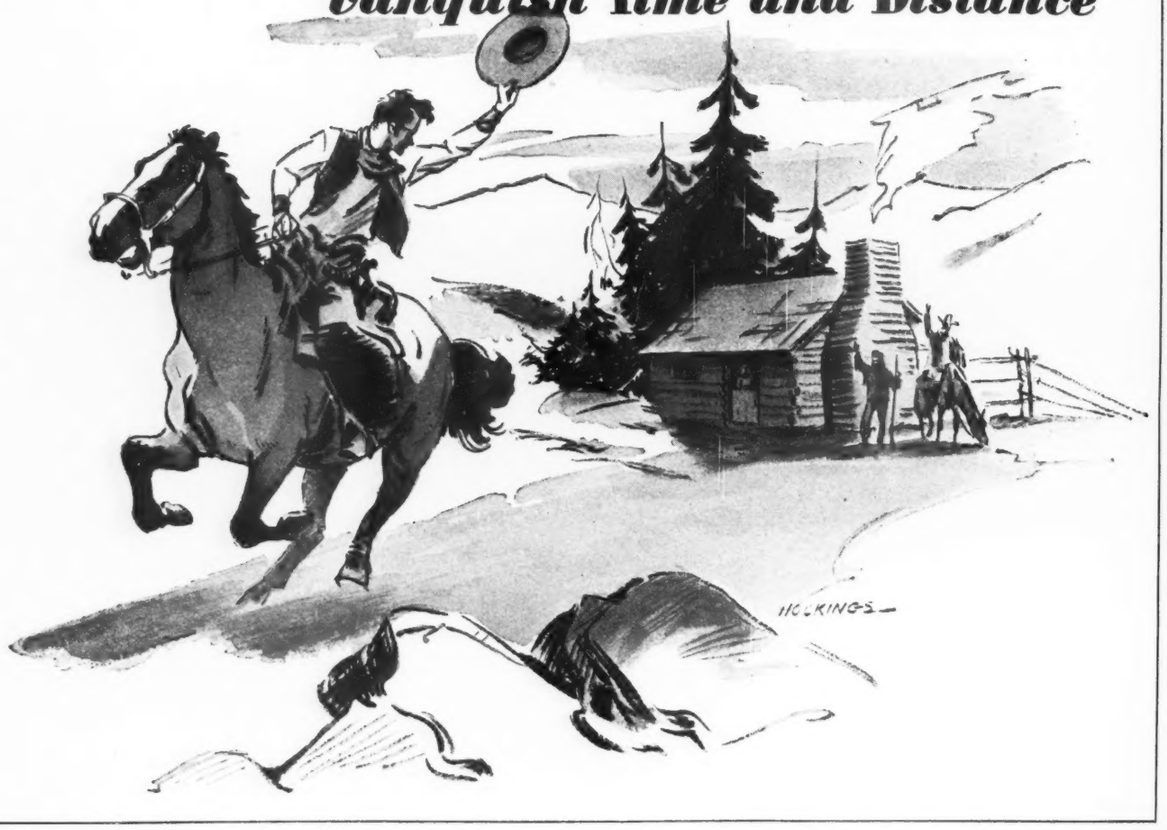
PRINTING EQUIPMENT *Engineer*

A Technical Publication for the Mechanical Executive Responsible for Printing Production, Equipment and Supplies in the Commercial, Magazine, Private Plant and Daily Newspaper Field.

NOVEMBER 1943

"Horse and Man vanquish Time and Distance"



On an afternoon in April, 1860, an expert rider mounted on a fleet pony dashed out of St. Joseph, Missouri, carrying letters and news, destination the Pacific Coast, two thousand miles away. It was the birth of the PONY EXPRESS. Relays of other riders rushed the precious saddlebags over the rugged trail to San Francisco in nine days. The world stood amazed, and editors wrote: "HORSE AND MAN VANQUISH TIME AND DISTANCE." • • The Pony Express of 1860, like the antique printing press of the same age, is now but a romantic memory. But both Pony and Press remain significant of vital facts. Each served its purpose in a pioneering age. Each was the forerunner of tremendous developments in the printing and transmission of news. The demands of the future upon air service and the lithographic and printing press are unpredictable, but even now editors could pen the headline: PLANE AND PRESS VANQUISH TIME AND DISTANCE.

NOW AVAILABLE. Complete and comprehensive Guide Book of Essential Wartime Printing and Lithography. 64 pages (8½" x 11") of detailed description and information on every government public relations problem which can be aided by printed promotion. We shall be glad to obtain a copy for you . . . or write direct to Graphic Arts Victory Committee, 17 East 42nd St., New York City.

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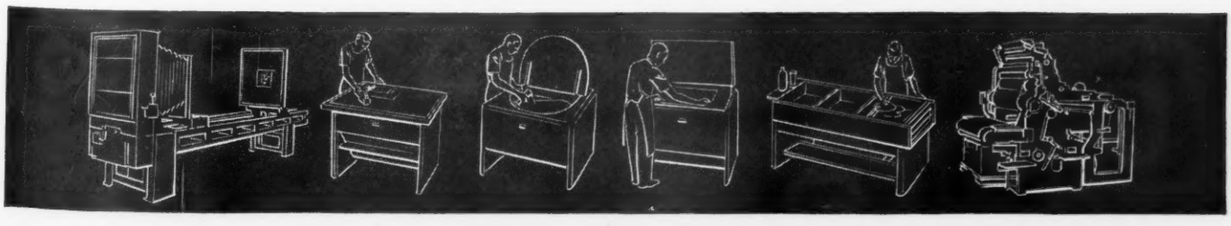
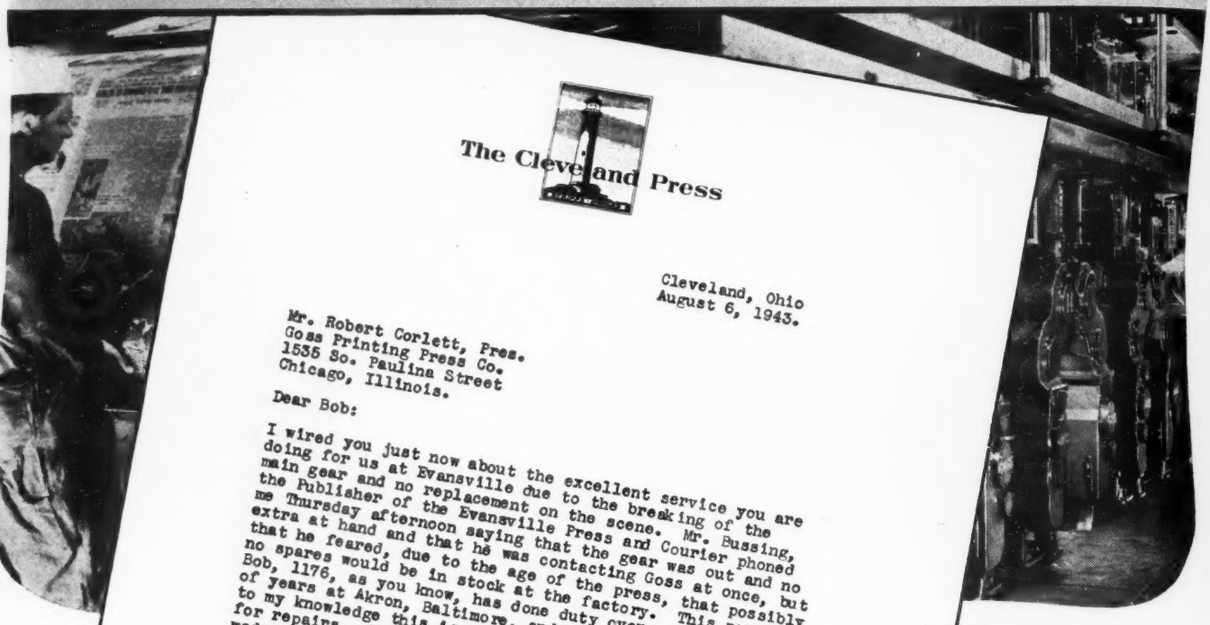


"THE EVANSVILLE PAPERS WILL BE ABLE TO GET THE SUNDAY ISSUE OUT AS USUAL"



The Cleveland Press

Cleveland, Ohio
August 6, 1943.

Mr. Robert Corlett, Pres.
Goss Printing Press Co.
1535 So. Paulina Street
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Bob:

I wired you just now about the excellent service you are doing for us at Evansville due to the breaking of the main gear and no replacement on the scene. Mr. Bussing, the Publisher of the Evansville Press and Courier phoned me Thursday afternoon saying that the gear was out and no extra at hand and that he was contacting Goss at once, but that he feared, due to the age of the press, that possibly no spares would be in stock at the factory. This press, Bob, 1176, as you know, has done duty over a long period of years at Akron, Baltimore, and later at Evansville and to my knowledge this is the first time it has been laid up for repairs. Mr. Bussing found the gear would have to be made from scratch and to that end Mr. Grar got busy with the result the parts will be in Evansville Saturday at 2:30 A.M. and the Evansville papers will be able to get the Sunday issue out as usual.

In war time to get cooperation like this is certainly worth pasting in the hat for future reference.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,
Walter Ogden
Supt. Pressroom
THE CLEVELAND PRESS

WO:r

Perry Albaugh and Bill Fowler have told me that the cylinder left our plant on Friday and that it was returned to us on Monday morning. It is now receiving plates for the next issue of Better Homes and Gardens.

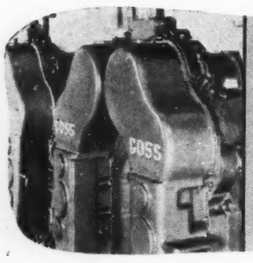
Thanks to both you and your company for the quick service that you gave us.

MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY
Glen D. Boylan
Asst. to the General Manager

I want you to know how much we appreciate the special service you gave us recently in connection with the repair of our TIME press. Thank you very much.

R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO.
E. B. Busby
General Superintendent

☆ **These testimonials exemplify the willingness of Goss to co-operate to the fullest extent in an emergency repair-or-replacement. Promptness in delivery of required parts may, in some cases, depend upon getting necessary materials from outside sources. Nevertheless, Goss always will "pitch in the pinch." Consult our Service Department at any time and we will help you if we can.**



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CHICAGO 8, ILLINOIS

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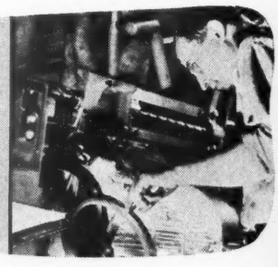

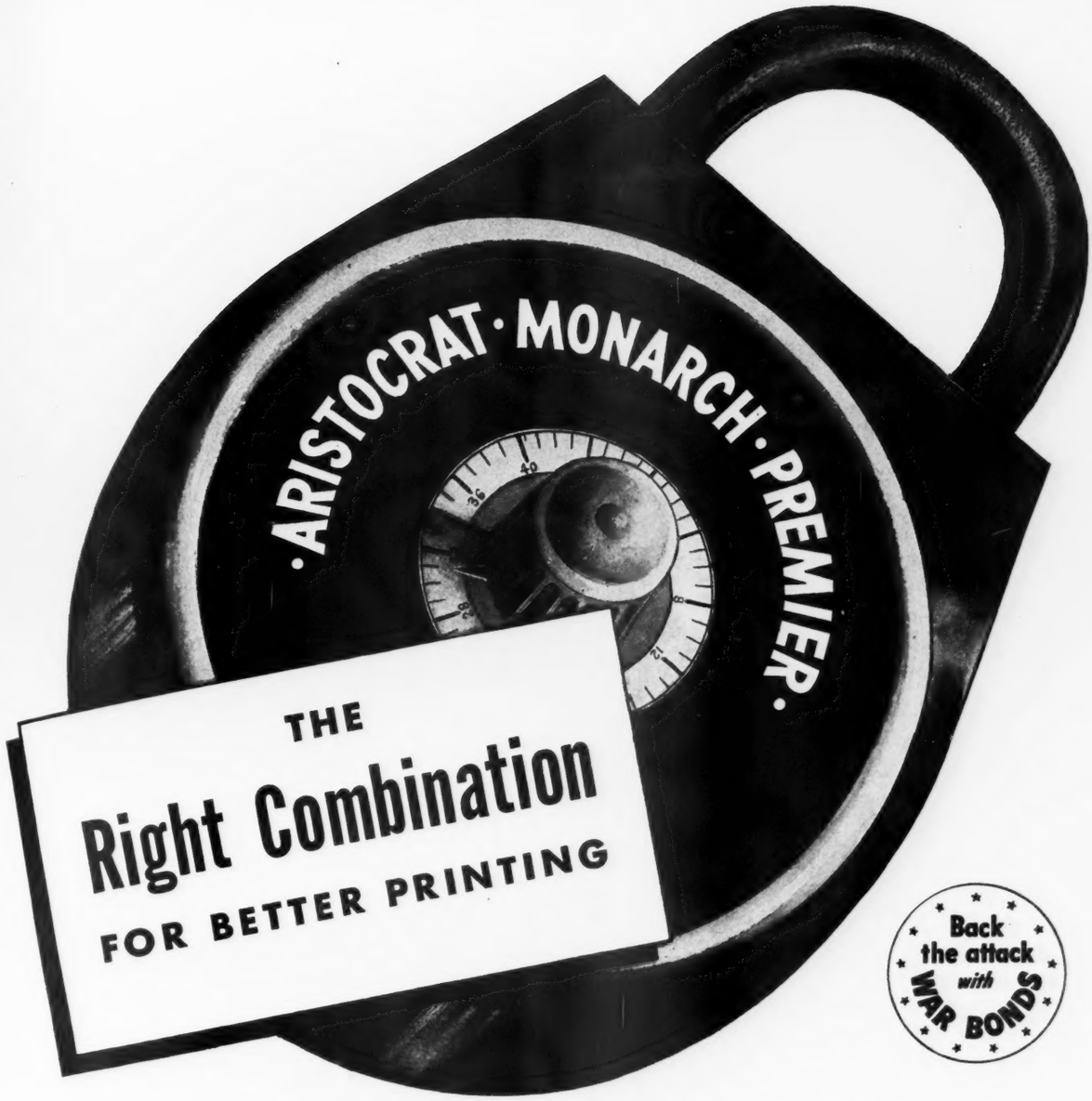

TUNE up your wartime printing with blankets made from a new Goodyear-developed compound that offers greater resistance to oil and ink than natural rubber.

The Goodyear ARISTOCRAT Top Blanket, Goodyear MONARCH Top Sheet and Goodyear PREMIER Underblanket—used in various two- and three-piece combinations—give you exactly the packing you need for your press.

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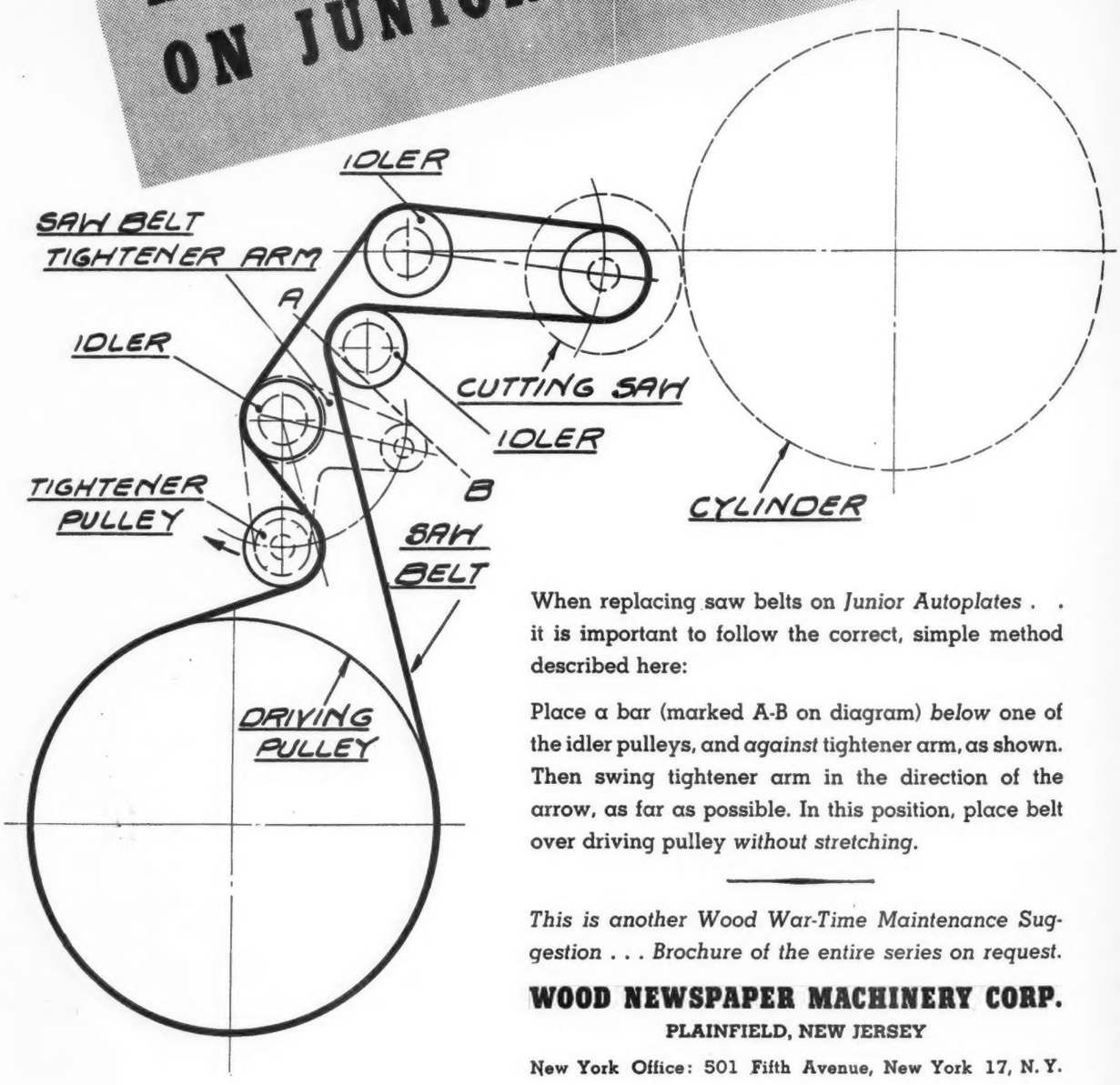
NEWSPAPER
MACHINERY

Maintenance Suggestion:

HOW TO ATTACH SAW BELTS ON JUNIOR AUTOPLATES



When replacing saw belts on *Junior Autoplates* . . it is important to follow the correct, simple method described here:

Place a bar (marked A-B on diagram) *below* one of the idler pulleys, and *against* tightener arm, as shown. Then swing tightener arm in the direction of the arrow, as far as possible. In this position, place belt over driving pulley *without stretching.*

This is another Wood War-Time Maintenance Suggestion . . . Brochure of the entire series on request.

WOOD NEWSPAPER MACHINERY CORP.
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PRINTING EQUIPMENT *Engineer*

A technical publication for the mechanical executive responsible for printing production, equipment and supplies in the commercial, magazine, private plant and daily newspaper field.

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Member Controlled

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• **STANDARD BOOK ON ESTIMATING for PRINTERS —By Fred W. Hoch.** Revised 1941 edition. This book is a primer for students and a reference for printers and estimators. Every printing plant should have a copy. Author explains all operations in commercial printing plant and shows production time allowance for each in hours and decimal hours. Size, 6 in. by 9¼ in., 268 pages, $3.75 per copy, cash with order.

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• **HOW TO ADJUST WORK-UPS—By Wm. H. Lichter and Geo. F. Smalley.** Booklet consists of 24 pages in which are analyzed and remedies are given for prevention and/or elimination of work-ups. Material written as result of actual plant experience. Size, 5¼ in. by 7¼ in. Price, $1 per copy, cash with order.

• **HANDBOOK FOR PRESSMEN — By Fred W. Hoch.** Book written by authority on all phases of flat-bed letterpress production for the practical pressman. Contains 248 pages, 26 illustrations and 24 charts, $3 per copy, cash with order.

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Please Note: All book order must be accompanied by remittance. This is necessary because of narrow handling margin allowed.

PRINTING EQUIPMENT *Engineer*
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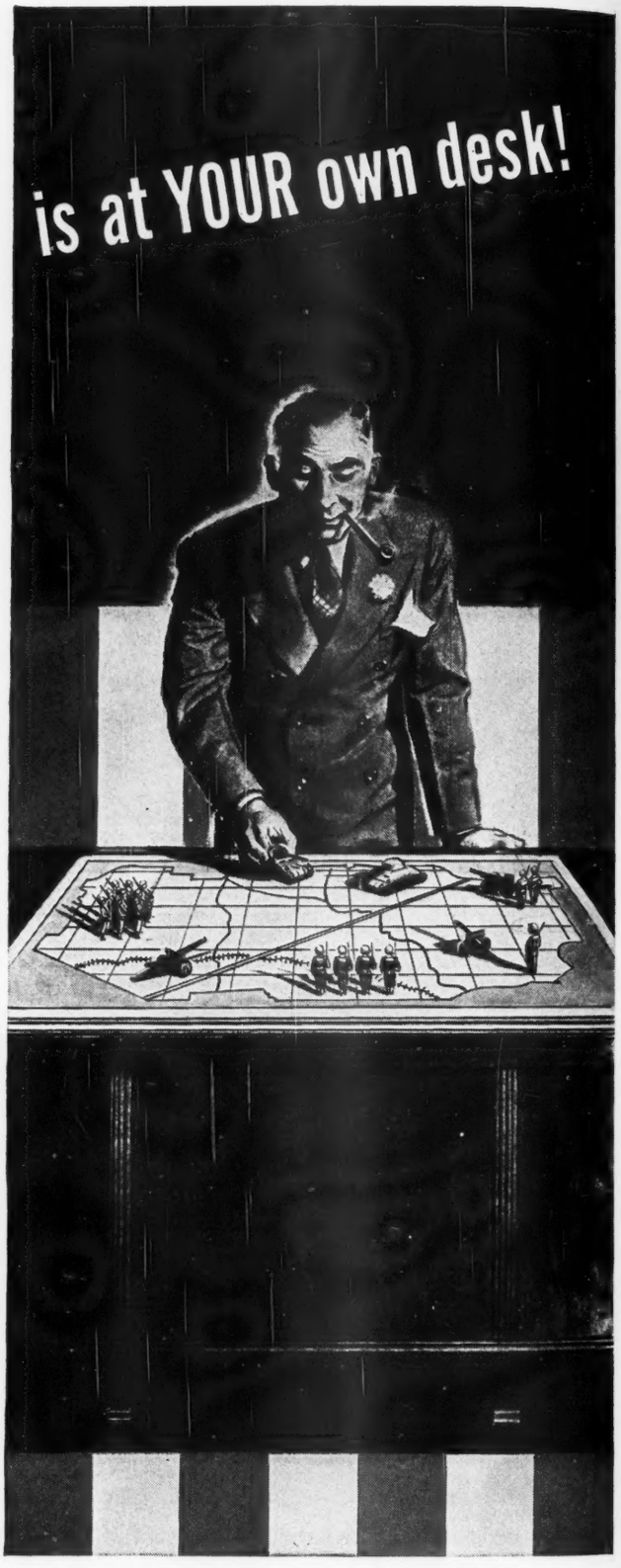
Cleveland 13, Ohio

for THIS battle, G.H.Q. is at YOUR own desk!



★ Here's how you—yes, YOU—can carry out a smashing "pincer movement" against the Axis. Swing in on one flank with increased production of war goods! Drive in on the other with redoubled purchases of War Bonds through your Pay-Roll Savings Plan!

You're an officer in both of these drives. Your personal leadership is equally vital to both. But have you followed the progress of your Pay-Roll Savings Plan as closely as you have your production?

Do you know about the new Treasury Department quotas for the current Pay-Roll Allotment Drive? *Quotas running about 50% above the former figures?* You see, these new quotas are based on the fact that the armed forces need more money than ever to win the war, while the average worker has more money than ever before to spend. Particularly so, on a *family income* basis—since in so many families several members are working, now.

Remember, the bond charts of today are the sales curves of tomorrow! Not only will these War Bonds implement our victory—they'll guard against inflation, and they'll furnish billions of dollars of purchasing power to help American business re-establish itself in the markets of peace.

So get this new family income plan working at once. Your local War Finance Committee will give you all the details of the new plan. Act today!

This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the War Advertising Council and the U. S. Treasury Department.

LET'S KEEP ON Backing the Attack!

This Space is a Contribution to America's All-Out War Effort by

PRINTING EQUIPMENT ENGINEER

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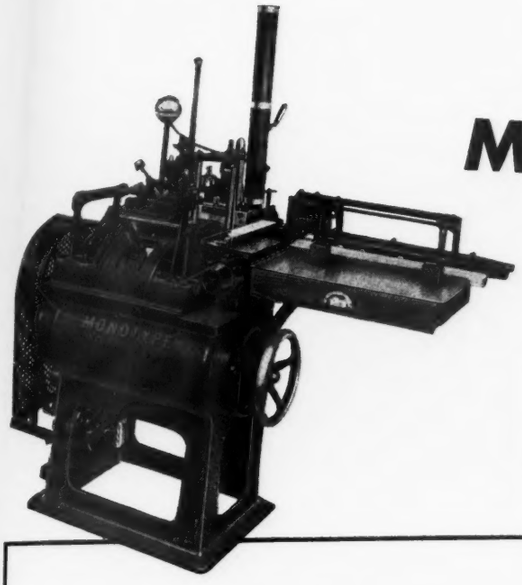
THE MOST VERSATILE STRIP-MATERIAL MACHINE IN THE WORLD



The Monotype

MATERIAL MAKING MACHINE

Continuous-Strip Material

(Cast in Strips or Cut to Measure)

Straight-Line Rules—250 designs and sizes from 1½ to 18 point, inclusive.

Leads and Slugs—Either "high" or "low," in all sizes from 1 point to 18 point, inclusive.

"High" or "Low" Base—In 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 point (strips 24 inches long).

Flush-Side and Full Face Rules—Cast flush on one or both sides; 1½ to 12 point body.

Want-Ad Rules—Special drive for resisting mat pressure; 1½ and 2 point.

Ornamental Borders—200 designs and sizes from 2 to 12 point, inclusive.

Wavy Rules—Several weights of rule face; sizes from 2 to 12 point.

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Tie-Up Slugs—12 to 36 point, any desired height.

Electrotype Bearers—12 and 18 point. With firm name repeated, to identify foundry forms.

Single-Column Material

(Not Made on Other Continuous Strip Machines)

Leads and Slugs—1½ to 12 point, measures up to 15 picas in length.

Straight-Line and Want-Ad Rules—Many weights of face; 1½ to 6 point sizes; measures up to 15 picas in length.

Centered Dashes—A variety of designs and weights; sizes from 3 to 14 point; centered on measures up to 15 picas in length

Single-Piece Braces—Centered on measures from 4 picas to 15 picas in length.

Logotypes—Cast from slug-machine matrices in sizes from 6 to 18 point, centered on desired measures up to 15 picas in length.

Decorative End Rules—A variety of corner designs and rule faces in sizes from 3 to 6 point.

★

Write for Prices and Terms of the

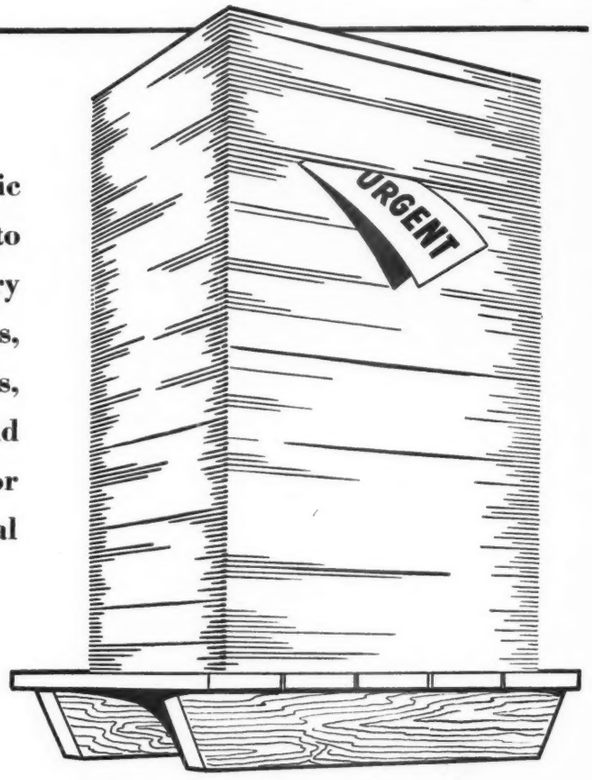
NEW IMPROVED MONOTYPE MATERIAL MAKING MACHINE

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY, *Philadelphia, Penna.*

Composed in Monotype 20th Century Family and Monotype Stylescript, No. 425

NEEDED AND WANTED AT ONCE

By America's Pressrooms



MODERN MILLER automatic presses are needed and wanted to produce ration coupons, military instruction books, food containers, war material production forms, cartridge cartons, war savings bond posters, Red Cross blood donor records and a myriad of essential wartime paper products.

If you own Miller Automatic Cylinder equipment unneeded or unused at present, you are invited to list it for sale under the Miller Exchange Listing Service. It will be listed as available and promptly brought to the attention of those concerns who have expressed a need for such Miller presses of your particular size and kind, for urgent wartime work. An inquiry involves no obligation and there is no charge of course, for the Listing Service.

miller

MILLER PRINTING MACHINERY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Advocates National Printing Organization

"THE seeming trouble with the printing industry today is the lack of a strong, healthy organization which, upon industry matters of a national character, can speak with assurance and authority; a clear, unselfish voice speaking for all the industry—not for a mere segment of it," declared Joseph T. Mackey, Linotype president, in speaking on *Rights and Responsibilities* at the recent convention of the Advertising Typographers' Association of America, Inc. held in New York.

"We are all acquainted with the causes that have brought about the present unorganized state of our industry," he continued. "Leadership is needed. Co-ordination of the efforts already being expended is desirable.

"After all, no group of which we may be members can do much unless such support is forthcoming. It takes concerted action; but concerted action is combined action, and combined action is not something which calls for proxies. It means personal responsibility. It cannot be delegated.'

WPB Order L-226 . . .

discussed — Why new equipment building is curtailed — How to apply for equipment for replacement

By. DAVID B. FELL*

**Chief of Machinery Section, Printing and Publishing Division, WPB, Washington, D. C., before the New England Newspaper Mechanical Conference, Boston, October 1943.*

WE are past the first fervor of getting launched into wartime living. We have wrestled with a mass of regulations—WPB, OPA, War Manpower Commission, War Labor Board, as well as local rationing. We are a little tired of unquestioning acceptance of every regulation.

Specifically in the printing and publishing industry you have new troubles. Your manpower shortage is worse, your paper supply is alarming and your machinery is ten and a half months older. In certain branches of our industry we find unexpected activity. Commercial plants that we thought would be idle are "going great guns" on essential work: factory forms, instruction manuals, parts catalogs and a lot of overflow work which the Government Printing Office has wisely farmed out. Specialty printers of carbon forms and tabulating cards are taxed beyond their capacity. The plants of many newspaper, magazine and book publishers are busy, too, and the demand upon you for meeting schedules is difficult with your present manpower and facilities.

In the light of these changed and new conditions, let us look again at the reasons which we felt justified us in issuing L-226 ten and a half months ago:

(1) Can we still say today that there is enough printing machinery? No, not entirely. We are short of new and used paper cutters, paper drilling machines, small lithographic sheet-fed presses and equipment for making specialized forms. But in newspaper, magazine and book printing with the exception of a few replacements, we believe there is enough machinery in sound working condition to carry the country many months to come.

(2) Is the metal situation still so alarming? No not quite. But it is still short. For instance, copper is critical. We hope in January, for the first time in 15 months, to be able to allot your machinery manufacturers the full amount they need to make repair parts. But we do not see enough material ahead to resume building new machinery yet.

(3) Are all our manufacturers so loaded with war work today that they can't build new machinery? No they are not. Several of them have suffered from cancellations from, rescheduling downward and from interruptions incident to war work, such delays in getting their materials and redesigning of parts. Several of our manufacturers *do* have a small amount of time which they could use to build printing machinery as a filler to bridge the gaps in their war work. And where that is the case, and where the manufacturer has all or nearly all of the material he needs to complete a few printing machines, the WPB is prepared to consider granting permission to build them.

But before you ask for machines to be built, and before we give permission to built it, please consider these two factors: the munitions program for 1944 and the competitive aspect between manufacturers:

The munitions program for 1944 is higher than for 1943. America will have reached her peak output of all kinds of munitions combined by the end of 1943. We know that in 1944 the overall demand is not lower and the average monthly requirement based on the information before us now will run 20% to 25% higher than the monthly average during 1943.

Your machinery builders will have more war work—not less—in 1944. And when a shift in the program strikes any one of them, we want to see them jump right in again on other war work in 1944.

The other factor is competition. L-226

Burns Now ANPA Mechanical Committee Chairman

On October 27, President Linwood I. Noyes of the American Newspaper Publishers Association announced appointment of Arthur H. Burns of the New York (N.Y.) *Herald Tribune*, as chairman of the ANPA Mechanical Committee.

Mr. Burns is Mechanical Superintendent of the *Herald Tribune* and has been a member of the ANPA Committee since it was organized in 1928.

He succeeds John W. Park, Production Manager of the Chicago (Ill.) *Tribune*, who has served effectively for two years. Mr. Park has also been a member of the Committee since it was organized.

One recent special contribution made to the membership by the Mechanical Committee has been the Conference by Mail under the leadership of Chairman John W. Park.

says, in effect, to every manufacturer—put all your eggs in one basket—war work—and take your chances. So if we are to ask each manufacturer to focus his attention on war work, we must give no one of them an excuse to worry that his competitor is making hay on his peacetime line.

I *believe* that basically there is enough machinery in sound working condition to carry the country many months to come. I *know* that the metal supply is still short. I *know* that the war effort needs our machinery builders and will need their best efforts through 1944.

(Editor's Note.—After having discussed the manufacture of new printing machinery in relation to the war effort, Mr. Fell talked about Order L-226 from the standpoint of its provisions for the purchase of new machinery by the printing plant. First, he described briefly the procedure, as follows):

(1) You fill out Form WPB-1319 (formerly called PD-556) in quadruplicate.

(2) Be sure to give the name of the supplier. That is necessary because we send one approved copy to him. That is necessary too, because we usually ask him if he has the item in stock. Our attitude on granting approval depends partly on that. If the machine is available, if there is a fair supply, and if the Armed Forces are not likely to need it for a military plant, we are much more apt to approve the application.

(3) Inscribe the item you want to buy in sufficient detail—such as size, model or style number, quantity and price.

(4) Now comes the important part—your proof of the need for the machine. Here are the things we want to know: Is this expansion or a replacement of similar equipment? How have you been doing the work up til now? Have you other similar machines in use?

Let's take an example. You want to buy a strip and rule caster. You never had one before. You use brass rule and foundry strip material. Well, to us, that's expansion, not replacement, and we will deny the case. Why? Because if we approve it for you we may have to approve it for several hundred like applications. And the same thing is true of a lot of items which would be very useful to you today—a power mitering machine, a power routing machine, a modern mat shrinker, a vacuum back for your stereotype caster, and roll slitting and rewinding equipment. Some of these will conserve manhours or newsprint. But we cannot see our way to approving applications for them without being ready to resume general building.

If the WPB-1319 Form doesn't give you room to do justice to your story, send an accompanying letter with the forms. Essentially we want to know what *exceptional* or *unique* hardship will be imposed on you if you are denied. And tell your story in your own words.

I like to recall an amusing application from Alabama. A man wanted a little remelt furnace. In answer to the question: "How do you do the work now," he said: "We use an old wash pot, hung up by wires in the outhouse. But the pot is badly cracked and leaks." That man got his remelt furnace.

And here are a couple of "don'ts." Don't dwell at length on the editorial space you devote to the war effort, Bond sales, scrap drives, OPA rulings, etc. You are good Americans and would devote that space anyhow. This is not a trading proposition. Tell us rather the mechanical reasons why you need this equipment. And another "don't": Don't tell us about the money savings you will get from the new machine. That is not a War Production Board matter.

We suggest that you tell us, too, whether you've tried to buy a used or second-hand machine. By "tried" we really mean asked other suppliers if your first supplier has none. And, if there are second-hand machines available but you can't use one, tell us why.

Finally, remember this, if we do deny your application you can ask us to reconsider, if you feel that you neglected to give us some important information. We make mistakes and we don't mind changing our minds.

That's all I have to suggest about applying to buy machinery. We ask you please to search your hearts before you apply to buy a new machine. Do you honestly need it and can't you get by for another year without it?

New England Conference

of newspaper mechanical executives totals 422—Meeting devoted to production difficulties and the equipment and supplies situation

By FRANCIS H. BRITTON*

**Production Manager, Nashua (N.H.)* Telegraph.

PROBLEMS arising in the production department of newspaper plants due to shortages and restrictions made necessary by the war, provided ample fuel for talks and discussions for over four hundred mechanical executives attending the Fifth New England Newspaper Mechanical Conference at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Saturday and Sunday, October 16 and 17. The registration, largest since the association was formed, proved conclusively the need for such conferences during war times.

The program which opened on Saturday afternoon with conference registration and visitations to Boston newspaper offices was concluded Sunday evening with a banquet and speaking program. David B. Fell, chief of the Machinery Section of WPB's Printing and Publishing Division, related the necessity for such a board and gave information on the procedure necessary to obtain printing equipment. He also furnished members with important facts regarding the restrictions set up by the Division. See report of Mr. Fell's address in this issue.

Orvin G. Andrews, general manager of the New London (Conn.) *Day* and a member of the ANPA Newsprint Committee, spoke on the work of that committee and what might be expected in the newsprint situation in months to come. Mr. Andrews, also president of the New England Publisher's Association, brought a message from that organization at the banquet on Sunday evening and paid compliment to the men who were responsible for the formation of the conference and to those who had worked hard to build it up to its present high level.

As in the past, the Sunday morning departmental clinics furnished members an opportunity of expressing themselves about problems with which they are faced and what might be expected in the future, as well as the exchanging of ideas. All meetings were conducted on the open forum basis with the majority of questions originating from the floor. Some of the clinics had scheduled representatives of supply concerns who gave 10 minute talks.

On Sunday afternoon, a general session was held with Richard M. Fitzgerals of the Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram-Gazette* and Russell A. Costello of Lewiston, Me., as co-chairmen. Question relating to more than one departmen

Glen S. Magoon (left), Production Manager of the Fitchburg (Mass.) *Sentinel*, President of the 1944 New England Newspaper Mechanical Conference; and Russell H. Costello, Production Manager of the Lewiston (Me.) *Sun-Journal*, Vice President of the 1944 Conference.

Speakers' Table Group at New England Newspaper Mechanical Conference, Oct. 17 at Boston's Hotel Statler: (from left) Orvin G. Andrews, Publisher of the New London (Conn.) *Day*, President of the New England Daily Newspapers Association and a member of the ANPA Newsprint Advisory Committee; David B. Fell, Chief, Machinery Section, Printing and Publishing Division of WPB; Herbert T. Stanger, Production Manager of the Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, and President of the 1943 Conference; Saville Davis, former head of the Rome bureau of the *Christian Science Monitor*; Reginald Orcutt, Vice President in charge of overseas for Linotype.

were debated and a brief review of the morning clinics were given. Bernie F. Garrity, Mechanical Superintendent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, presented the questions and acted as spokesman.

President Herbert T. Stanger presided at the banquet on Sunday evening and introduced those at the head table as well as the speakers, among whom were Reginald Orcutt of Mergenthaler Linotype Company who related incidents during his travels on the continent, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Fell. To top the program, and to let down with a little lighter subject after talking shop for more than 24 hours, President Stanger introduced Saville R. Davis, foreign correspondent with the *Christian Science Monitor*, who entertained with stories of his travels in Europe during the war as a correspondent, especially in Italy and the Mediterannean.

Prevailing at all meetings was the topic of saving newsprint. Many ideas were suggested, some new and some old. It appeared that many savings are being brought about by mechanical changes. In those plants where the editors are cooperating, the society pages are being cut to the greatest extent and being eliminated in some cases. Others have cut down the surplus white space on classified pages, saving from one-half to a full column per page by so doing. Several papers have gone to 3 pt. and 4 pt. column rule but few New England papers are asking for increased shrinkage in stereotype. One thing apparent was that papers are taking more stock in waste elimination and in reducing over runs.

Very few men stated they had any apprentices. They either have entered the service or gone into war plants at high wages. No one reported having used women or girls in their composing rooms to take apprentices' places, although several are now hiring experienced women operators.

Composing Room

In the Composing Room session considerable time was spent discussing optional insertion dates and the possibility of persuading advertisers to reserve space at least five days in advance. This would give the entire mechanical department a picture of what would have to be taken care of at the beginning of the week rather than a day-to-day system now in use in most places. Very few had gotten that far but several agreed they were on their way to such a move. National advertising as a whole arrives in the offices in plenty of time to give the composing room plenty of time to get it ready.

One of the main discussions in the Pressroom clinic was on rubber rollers and blankets and it was generally agreed that there would probably be enough to last the duration. Some time was spent discussing the coming of ROP color advertising in daily papers right after the war, if not before. It was generally accepted that it must come and must be handled whether or not pressmen or stereotypers like it.

Stereotype Meeting

The stereotypers confined a great deal of their talks to the metal situation and the best methods to be used in keeping it up to par. Most of the metal men agreed no great shortage of stereotype metal is anticipated but warned not to be caught unprepared. Everyone seemed to agree that the mat situation was allright and outside of asking a few questions on the possibility of increased shrinkage this popular question at other conferences was left alone.

Photo-Engravers' Clinic

The engravers devoted most of their time to the shortages of chemicals and supplies, being content in the thought that they can handle the thinner zinc when necessary without too much difficulty. Jack Burke, Production Manager of the Gannett Newspapers, displayed several samples of plastic halftones and the printed results. This display brought forth a lot of comment and many agreed it had real possibilities. The material can be reused and is not quite as expensive as zinc. Jack did point out that one could not be sure of always getting a good plate but with further experimental work it is hoped this could be overcome. The shortage of chemicals according to dealers remains practically unchanged.

Tubular Press Clinic

In the tubular clinic Arthur Kohler of the Waltham (Mass.) *News Tribune*, started an interesting discussion when he asked representatives of supply houses

(*Continued on page 41*)

With 422 mechanical executives, newspaper employees, sales representatives and manufacturers registered, the Fifth Annual New England Newspaper Mechanical Conference was the largest ever. Here's a typical banquet table group including men from three states: Seated (from left) George Harris, Nashua (N.H.) *Telegraph*; Gerald Brown, Lewiston (Me.) *Sun-Journal*; William Gardner, Lewiston; A. M. Shaw, Lewiston. Standing: Fred A. Woodward, Melrose (Mass.) *Free Press*; Charles Davis and Raymond Russell, Nashua (N.H.) *Telegraph*. Contemplating things (chin on hand) at table in left rear is I. Tornberg, Vice President of Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation.

SAVINGS *which can be made in materials and plant management discussed at Illinois Newspaper Mechanical Conference — Departmental clinics held in newspaper plant*

By STAFF WRITER

THE 1943 Illinois Newspaper Mechanical Conference was held in Bloomington, Ill., on October 2 and 3. On Saturday evening, October 2, the mechanical executives gathered at Illinois Hotel informally and then adjourned to the plant of the Bloomington *Pantagraph* to see the Sunday morning paper "put to bed." Many executives followed the complete procedure of newspaper production from picture taking and story writing to watching the press run off the first editions shortly after midnight.

The formal conference was opened Sunday morning by President Howard M. Colton. General Manager Joe M. Bunting of the *Pantagraph* welcomed the delegates, of which there were about 100 in attendance.

Kirby Looks To Future

Roy J. Kirby, Manager of American Type Founders' Chicago branch, spoke upon *The Outlook of the Newspaper Printing Industry from the Mechanical Standpoint.* First, Mr. Kirby affirmed his belief that the newspaper will continue to serve the prime purpose as a news and advertising medium, even though many consolidations have taken place within recent years. At present there are 1387 cities that have daily newspapers; 1091 cities have one daily; 260 cities have two dailies, and only 36 cities have more than two dailies. It is not likely that many additional changes in the newspaper field will take place, although there probably will be some further consolidations in the 296 cities that have two or more newspapers.

Mr. Kirby stated there wasn't any doubt in his mind but what many dailies will add a small offset or gravure department to produce picture sections or supplements. Considerable progress is being made today by the photo-engraver. One of the late developments is the etching of curved plates to eliminate distortion in register. Manufacturers are trying constantly to build better equipment, but it appeared to the speaker that the mechanical departments after the war will be very much like they are at present.

As a closing thought, Mr. Kirby stated: "Regardless of how well equipped your plant may be, good printing takes good men. Build with what you have. Also, put yourself in the shoes of the men under you and see what they expect of you as their leader. Your personnel expects a friend, not a boss; due recognition of effort—and understanding."

Moore's Address High Spot of Meeting

What was conceded to be the high spot of the Illinois Mechanical Conference was the address of Arthur Moore, editor of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph*, at the Sunday evening banquet. The title of his talk was *The White Paper Challenge*. He spoke at length and analytically upon the results of a survey he made recently among 100 AP newspapers having circulations under 50,000 copies daily with respect to print paper conservation. Sixty newspapers responded to the questionnaires sent out by Mr. Moore. Replies were received from 24 states, preponderantly from the east and middlewest, but with representation from the south and west.

It is not possible to report all of this important address in *Printing Equipment Engineer*, but we will present some of the more important statements in Mr. Moore's analysis of the results of the survey.

Motormen Probably Do Ride Street Cars on Their Days Off—

But These Newspaper Mechanical Executives are Sharing Technical Knowledge

You have heard the story about the motorman who always spent his day off riding the street cars. Contrary to any impression you might have when first glancing at this pictorial layout, these newspaper mechanical executives are discussing seriously the technical side of newspaper plant operation. These views were taken during the several clinics at the recent Illinois Mechanical Conference in the plant of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* on October 2 and 3. The *Pantagraph* management generously turned over its plant including use of the auditorium so that visiting newspaper mechanical executives could obtain maximum benefit from the discussions through practical demonstrations.

(All photos by Wendell LaBounty, Bloomington, *Pantagraph's* staff photographer.)

1—Composing Room Clinic Gets Under Way—In the foreground are Earl Anderson, Superintendent, Rockford (Ill.) Newspapers, Inc.; Wm. Herschel Baldwin, Peoria (Ill.) *Star*; also shown in the group are George Bolton, Composing Room Superintendent, Joliet (Ill.) *Herald-News*; Alex Messengale, Peoria (Ill.) *Journal-Transcript*, and W. H. Grams, Supt., Waukegan *News*.

2—The Machinists' Clinic—These men assembled close to the *Pantagraph's* battery of line-composing machines with Cliff Entler, Decatur (Ill.) Newspapers, Inc., as chairman. John Peiffer of the *Pantagraph* was on hand to assist Service Man Carl Meyer, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., demonstrate adjustments.

3—Engraving Room Clinic—Engraving executives met in the *Pantagraph's* photo-engraving department. Here are shown part of the group. (Left to right): Earl Ford, Engraving Superintendent of the *Daily Pantagraph*; Al Meyers of Harold M. Pitman Company; Neil W. Sauer, of the Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate*; Robert Graul, Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph*, and Wilbur Augspurger, Engraving Superintendent, Peoria (Ill.) *Star*.

4—These Pressmen, Stereotypers and Printers are not from Missouri—Expressions on their faces, however, indicate "show me" attitude with respect to the stand-up qualities of wood type under repeated stereo molding pressures. Here they are expectantly awaiting verdict regarding micrometer measurement of wood type in hands of *Pantagraph's* Howard Colton. The type was molded in a page 1 form. Results: New wood type was used, it held up well under molding, type face was not damaged in any way, the height after two moldings was reduced from 0.922 in. to 0.919 in. During further moldings, the height remained at 0.919 in.

5—Press and Stereo Clinic—Harley Mintun of Peoria *Star*, disturbs meeting at height of sneeze paroxysm. Howard Colton, Press-Stereo Superintendent, Bloomington *Pantagraph*, (left-front) demonstrates good plate making. Regarding Mintun with equanimity are: (Back row left to right) Chas. H. Haller, Peoria *Journal-Transcript;* Otto Kurrle, Moline *Dispatch;* Maurice Sudkamp, Champaign *News-Gazette;* Phillip Stegall, Donald Landor and Herbert J. Lowe, all of Galesburg *Register-Mail;* and (front-right) Irwin Zierke, Peoria *Journal-Transcript*.

6—Officers of Illinois Mechanical Conference—(Sitting, left to right): First Vice President (now new president) Don Shelley, Composing Room Superintendent of the East St. Louis (Ill.) *Journal;* 1942-1943 President Howard M. Colton, *Daily Pantagraph*, Bloomington, Ill. (Standing, left to right): Director Earl Anderson, Superintendent, Rockford Newspapers, Inc.; Director Otto Kurrle, Press and Stereo Foreman, Moline (Ill.) *Dispatch;* new Vice President Ellsworth Bailey, Press and Stereo Superintendent, Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph;* Director Herschel Baldwin, Composing Room Superintendent, and Director Wilbur Augspurger, Photo-engraving Superintendent, Peoria (Ill.) *Star*.

With respect to Government "handouts," (editorial copy related to employment office, selective service, WPB, scrap drives, rationing, etc.), 49 papers have reduced them, but no paper has eliminated them.

Thirteen papers have dropped local sports, while 23 have reduced the space devoted to them, and only 5 are running as long a local sports column as before the war.

Not a single paper reported dropping its editorial column. This is in line with the experience of the great mass circulation of British newspapers. Even those which print only 4 pages a day have discovered that their readers definitely want editorial comment. The readers not only want to know what is happening—they want to know what it means.

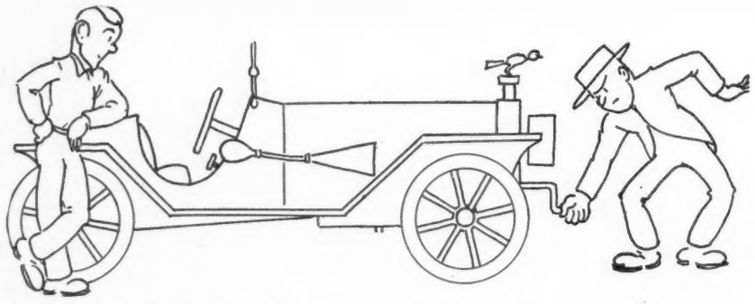
The speaker referred to some of the editorial material which newspapers have dropped. Heading the list is the auto section, 28 newspapers out of the 60 replying have dropped it entirely. Next is the serial story, 23, and travel news, 23. New York bonds were dropped by 22, the radio column by 20; the New York curb, 20; the movie column, 17. The children's page was dropped by 15, and the child care column by 14 papers. "That's the type of thing being cut," observed the speaker.

He then queried: "Now, what has been saved?" Not a single paper stopped printing government stories. Not a single paper has dropped its editorial column. One paper has dropped its Washington column. Two have dropped their war analysts. Five dropped their farm news, but two added farm news departments This is, of course, because farming is a war industry. So it is a war job to report it and thus help farmers in the Food-for-Victory program.

"What can we deduce from this analysis of what newspapers have dropped and what they have retained in order to win the praise of every high official in the war effort?" Mr. Moore's answer to his own question was: "Plainly, they have cut away the frills. They have retained that which is essential to newspapers—this is news and comment on the news. Everything else is secondary.

"Subscribers will continue to buy newspapers and newspapers will continue to earn the respect of the nation so

(*Continued on page 37*)



Parson Dominie stepped in front of his car to crank the engine. He had been Joe and Mom's guest for dinner that evening. Joe learns that one reason for a number of his troubles at the plant is that Daub doesn't want logic in answer to some of his questions—he begs for sentiment.

Foreman Joe Bloe *learns something about human nature from Parson Dominie — He is advised to look for facts in his relationship with Daub and to administer those facts with sentiment in homeopathic doses*

By WILLIAM WYATT WARFEL

THUS FAR

The Daub Publishing Co. is experiencing growing pains, business volume and production having increased gradually over the years.

SCHMEAR N. DAUB is president and general manager of the company which he operates on a strictly one-man basis.

JOE ("Fluttergut") BLOE is the plant foreman. His responsibilities have been increased from time to time without corresponding authority and without increase in pay.

OSCAR GRAPCHART (a distant relative of Publisher Daub's wife) recently graduated from a statistical school. He makes an impression upon Daub. Joe resolves to learn chart making. He starts a notebook in an attempt to cure conditions which prevent proper production administration. The notebook leaves show that Joe is finding out what is wrong with his organization.

MOM is Joe Bloe's wife. Like many another wife, she helps him along with his job.

ERNIE is the philosophic bartender in a nearby saloon, who sagely hands out advice (in rough fashion) to his customers on matters related to the human element angle.

GORIE DAUB MESSE, ink grinding room foreman, is color blind when drunk. One Tuesday morning green ink was pouring from the red ink mill. Joe gets the blame. In cleaning up the mess he is smeared with ink from head to foot. Daub sends for Joe to come to his office immediately. Joe doesn't stop to clean up. He is ejected from Daub's office.

O. H. YEZZIR, assistant office manager, and

BULLAM GOODE, assistant sales manager, collaborate to auction Joe off before a miscellaneous group of plant employees. Depressed and humiliated, Joe escapes, cleans up and goes to lunch.

In Chapter VI, Joe has a run-in with and is discharged by Daub. Being now without a job, Joe unburdens his grievances. Daub rehires him—and grants a two weeks' vacation with pay and bonus.

PARSON DOMINIE, Ph.D., LL.D., spends an evening at Joe's home. He advises Joe about how to handle Daub in his personal executive relationships.

VII

THE Old Man hobbled up to Joe as he was waiting for the elevator. His smile was sweet as he said, "Joe, we both are very late. Our conference lasted longer than I expected."

"That's right, Boss," grinned Joe. "I am going to catch Hail Columbia because I called Mom up and asked for an early dinner."

"So did I," said the Old Man. "It looks as if we both have some explaining to do."

Joe said, "Well, it ain't the first time and I guess it won't be the last."

The Old Man seemed to be in a talkative mood and detained Joe at the curb as the chauffeur held open the door of the car. He discussed the weather, lack of business and numerous other things. Joe was impatient to get away but did not want to be impolite. Finally, the Old Man invited Joe to get in the car. He said:

"Joe, it is unfair of me to keep you down town this evening. Hop in and I will take you home. Then you call my wife and explain that I will be home shortly. I will have you home in ten minutes."

Automatically, Joe acquiesced and started to get in the car. Suddenly he realized he was being taken for a ride in more ways than one. It flashed into his mind that the Old Man wanted him to call up his ball and chain and absorb the first shock of abuse. Joe stepped back from the car and said:

"Boss, I just remembered that I must make two stops to pick up some things. That would be imposing on good nature. It won't make much difference now what time I get home."

The Old Man's genial smile faded as Joe waved goodnight and started around the corner. Joe was gone before the Old Man could change his offer to a request or demand. Joe's hurried stride soon slowed to a walk. The troubles of the day were uppermost in his thoughts. If he bragged to Mom about putting it over on the Old Man, Mom would rise on her hind legs and shout:

"I've been telling you for years. It's about time you told that old buzzard where to get off. I'm tired—tired of hearing about that place where you work. We never have any fun. Something always turns up when we plan something. Why, most of the time you won't even go to church for fear you will get a call from the office. You always stick up for that man Daub. If he is all right, you must be all wrong."

It seemed only yesterday when Junior was born. That was a red-letter day in Joe's life. His first promotion came with the announcement of the happy event. Mom beamed through moist eyes when he reported the good news. His joy bubbled like a fountain when she said, "Joe, I married you because I knew you were a good man."

As Joe trudged along Mom's remark recurred again and again like the stroke of a tool cutting metal on a shaper. He realized that this thought of Mom's always was uppermost in his mind. He wondered if a desire to live up to her faith in him was the root of his trouble. His desire to please had been taken as a weakness, just as friendliness sometimes is mistakenly called apple-polishing. He knew that his truthfulness in any and all mix-ups was laughed at by other executives. In this respect Joe followed one of Gramp's sayings: 'He who tells a lie to save his credit wipes his nose on his sleeve to save a napkin.'

As Joe neared home, he shrugged off his moodiness. It's all right to take an inventory of one's progress, but it's time to stop when the result is like a phonograph record running in one track. He felt the need for some one to talk to. Since God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, Parson Domonie was on the front porch. He had invited himself for pot-luck and had already feasted. Mom had served dinner promptly an hour before. While she washed the dishes, Junior and the Parson

talked about fishing trips. Every time Junior described one that slipped through his fingers, the Parson told of a bigger one that swam up and uncoupled itself like an engine leaving a train of cars. About the time Joe arrived, the Parson was winning the argument—not

When Joe arrived home an hour late, he found Parson Dominie and Junior engaged in competitive fishing tales. The parson was winning the argument not because his arms were longer but because he had fished oftener.

so much because his arms were longer, but because he had fished oftener. But Junior was supremely happy. He told one whopping story and (made it stick) about the 42 in. muskie that pulled Uncle Will overboard and nearly wrecked the boat on Taylor reservoir. The Parson had believed the story as gospel. Junior just knew he was now accepted as a man among men.

Junior scrambled indoors to tell Mom to put the pot back on the stove. Joe greeted his guest with hearty, pump-handle friendliness even if his eyes flickered with momentary doubt of his standing in the congregation. The Parson was a swell guy. He didn't bawl out Joe for not showing up regularly at church. He made Joe feel that goodness grows inside a man. After small talk about the weather, Joe told about Ernie and the saloonkeeper's advice. As if to test the parson's capacity for man-to-man talk, he shot out: "I bet Ernie is a better man at heart than some of your deacons". The parson didn't answer that one, but his eyes had a knowing look and his smile was broad. For a moment, Joe wasn't sure whether he had hit a high fly into the sun or had struck out.

"Joe," said the parson as he proudly opened a new card case and deftly changed the subject," Isn't this nice? One of my members fixed up the case and filled it with engraved cards. I always wanted something like this but didn't feel I could afford to buy it." He handed over the open case and Joe examined a card. It read:

ALL CREEDS CHURCH
Parson Dominie, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D.
Everybody Welcome Tincup, Colorado

Joe rubbed his fingers over the card automatically to see if it actually was an engraved job. "Mighty handsome," said Joe as he looked the card over again. "What are all those handles at the end of your name? A couple of them are like Oscar's. What do they mean?"

"Those handles, as you call them, are degrees I earned in school. I also have a key from an honorary fraternity," said the parson in explanation.

"Oh, I see," said Joe brightly with a big grin, "The key is to unlock the vault, and the handles tell you how much dough you can collect. Is that it?"

The parson smiled, but there was no mirth in his eyes as he said: "Joe, I was a scholar—not a dreamer. I spent so much time doing things for other people, I didn't have time to do anything for myself." The elderly man's great goodness of heart, with its fellow feeling for all who suffer, slowly unstarched Joe's wise-crackery. A man, a true man who could help, really had come like manna from Heaven. Joe's eyes glistened in apology.

Mom swung open the door and said, "Joe, dear, your supper is now ready for you. Please come and eat while it is hot."

The sweet voice hit Joe as though a chunk of ice had slipped down under his coat collar. He turned around and nearly broke his back to get a good look at Mom. Her moonlike face smiled brightly above a new dress. Her hair was tied up with a ribbon. A pretty apron looped from her neck.

Through counsel with Parson Dominie, Joe learns why the Lord said we were put on earth to make others content with their lot. "Just suppose," he said, "Mr. Daub comes to the office tomorrow wearing a gaudily flowered necktie. You know he would not buy it himself. Who bought it? His wife, of course. Why is he wearing it? To make his wife content and happy."

Joe rose to the occasion. He hopped up, gave Mom a polite kiss, and said, "Mom, every day you look younger and prettier." Then Joe turned and said, "Parson, I got me the best gal in the world. We been married nearly seventeen years and never had a fight." Turning to Mom, Joe said, "Ain't that so, Mom?" Mom smiled assent and motioned Joe to get indoors. The parson chuckled while he followed and sat with Joe in visible token of their new kinship of spirit.

While the parson said grace, Joe sneaked a look around the table. Once again Mom was not caught napping. The grapevine was still working strong. Joe would have been willing to bet that the parson thought he was stepping unannounced into the Bloe household. Joe knew differently. That chicken soup, chock full of vitamins, took two days to prepare. A week's supply of ration points was needed for the purchase of the roast. As Joe tasted the hot soup he looked over at his new-found friend and said, "There are a lot of things to married life that never meet the eye."

The parson chuckled a bit and waited till Mom was in the kitchen. Then he endeared himself to Joe as a regular guy when he whispered, "Joe, I've known for three weeks that I would accidentally drop in for supper tonight. But Mom will never know I knew it."

Hopeful that the reverend gentleman would persuade Joe to attend church regularly, Mom left them alone. Dessert was served on the porch with a large pot of coffee. Joe relaxed and talked of his business and personnel problems. The parson leaned eagerly to catch Joe's remarks. Before Joe knew it, he was spilling the story of Oscar and his notebook. The early fears about Oscar were recounted in detail. The set-to with Daub caused the parson's eyes to glisten. He said:

"Joe, I can understand your problem. You remember too well the old copybook maxims such as 'Truth will conquer the world,' and the one from John VIII, 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' But, in this modern world, you need more than the thought—you must do something about it. In other words, in addition to dealing in truth, you must sell, as you say, a bill of goods."

"Parson," said Joe excitedly, "You said something. I found out today a fellow has got to sell himself. I always thought the way to get along was to do a good, square and honest job and the result would sell itself. By gosh, I found out it ain't so. Seems like you gotta fight the Boss just as hard as you fight for him. Why is that?"

"Many people have the idea that a preacher is annointed from God—a creature set apart on earth," said the parson sadly. "They forget that he must have provisions to eat and a place to sleep, that his clothes must look neat and clean. I must constantly use every bit of selling psychology I know, so that the church income will cover expenses."

"Gosh." Joe broke in, "You are certainly handing me something to chew on. What you mean is that everyone, no matter what the job, must always sell himself. Why, that even applies to a janitor or a street cleaner."

"Quite right," said the parson, as he helped himself to another cup of coffee. "We are all salesmen. If Mom stops looking after your wants, she stops selling you a bill of goods. If your janitors don't clean up right, they have stopped selling themselves."

"Hot dog!" shouted Joe. "Now I know what Grampa meant when he popped one off at a guy who was asking for a do-

nation. He said, 'He that asketh faintly, beggeth a denial.'

The parson chuckled and said, "Joe, I believe this talk has done us both good. Sometimes we have something within us that needs expressing. We frequently learn from the things we tell other people."

"That's right," butted in Joe excitedly. "Sometimes I shoot off to Junior. Later on I think about the baloney I handed him. By gosh, it's the things I should do myself that I talk about."

For a while all was quiet on the porch front. The moon came over the mountain and peeped in on them as they rocked to and fro while mulling over some of their expressed thoughts. Joe, realizing that his own personal problems were constantly in the forefront of the conversation, decided to draw out the parson and possibly learn from some of his experiences.

"Parson," asked Joe, "have you always been a preacher?"

The parson sent a quick glance in Joe's direction to see what was in Joe's mind. He could see that Joe was merely curious. Being human, he was glad to talk about himself. He told of his struggles in school, his unsatisfactory job in an office, and his return to school. For a time he attempted to live on a teacher's salary, and then he tried law. He had even taken a shot at newspaper reporting.

"Parson," said Joe in surprise, "I can't figure that out. You tried school teaching, newspaper reporting, office work and law. If you couldn't make a living at any of those, how did you decide you could get along being a parson?"

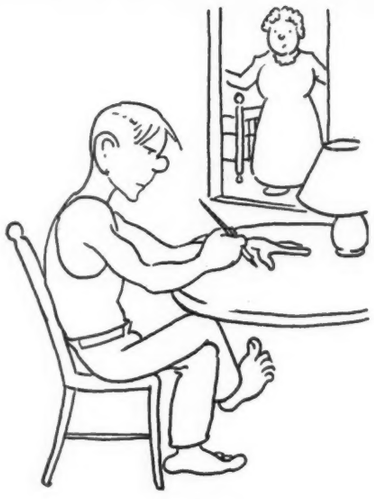
"Oh, Joe, that's easy," he said with a smile. "Every man has a calling in his character. Some men begin at the right place. Others seek until they find their vocation. I came here to my true work when I inherited enough from an uncle to set me up in this church without salary."

"Honest now," said Joe, "are you a capitalist preacher?"

"Well, Joe," replied the parson with a twinkle in his eye, "I'll tell you. I was three thousand dollars in debt when Uncle Pyus Crooke died. The probate judge said I lacked financial sense, so he named a trustee for me. My bills were paid and Uncle's funds invested so that I get a regular income each month. I get little as the world counts income, but it is enough to live on comfortably. Faith in one's own good intentions helps mightily."

Joe realized he had found a friend, one he could confide in without reservation or fear of tattling. The entire story of the janitors was recounted in detail with its sorry ending. Then Joe started at the beginning of his work history, his early struggles with occasional victories and frequent defeats. The parson listened attentively, seldom asking a question. When Joe stopped, completely out of breath, the parson smilingly interrupted:

"Joe, some of my troubles were just like yours. You, too, must learn the hard way. You just told me how you hunted for the facts on your janitor mix-up. Why didn't you look for the facts in your relationship with the boss? Everything you



Mom woke up at 2 a. m. She appeared in the living room door in pink nightie. She shrieked at Joe to get to bed. Joe had been using up Daub's super-special 32 lb. newsprint to "lay it on the line" for Oscar whose help he needs in working out his plant problems. Joe said: "I clean forgot to tell you, Mom, I start on two weeks' vacation tomorrow. I don't have to get up early.', "Hummmph!" said Mom, with a sleepy sneer, "Do you get paid?"

tell me confirms the fact that Mr. Daub doesn't want logic. He begs for sentiment. It's too much to expect you to make a complete flip-flop over-night, but just try to add some sentimental sugar-coating to your logical answers. After a while you will have him eating out of your hand."

"But, Parson," said Joe in amazement, "do you want me to lie to the Old Man? Should I tell the old skinflint he is the greatest man in the whole world while I am trying to get something?"

"Now, Joe," said the parson with a benign smile, "don't take me too literally. Just remember that people the world over like compliments. If that's what he wants, give him a little in homeopathic doses. Remember that the Lord said we were put on earth to make others content with their lot. Just suppose Mr. Daub comes to the office tomorrow wearing a gaudily flowered necktie. You know he would not buy it himself. Who bought it? His wife, of course. Why is he wearing it? To make his wife content and happy."

"By golly," yelped Joe as he caught on, "that has happened everytime the old sock had a birthday. I remember last year I saw him on the elevator. One look at his necktie gave me conniption fits. I let out a whistle and darn near choked laughing. Now I know why he didn't speak to me for a while. The old potlicker raised the dickens with me. Nothing I did was right."

"Indeed you have the answer," said the parson as he prepared to leave. "Start using your head for something else than to be merely held upon the end of your spine. Just suppose you think what your head is for every time you put on your hat. Then you will know what the old saying means. 'Things are not always what they seem'. Use your head for something more than a hat carrier."

By this time the parson was at the gate ready to climb into the remains of Uncle Crooke's Fierce Sparrow roadster. Joe grabbed him by the arm and said:

"Parson, I'm kinda stuck on that chart stuff. I want to hook the Old Man right, Do you think it would be smart to write Oscar for a little more dope? I wanta lay it on the line."

"Joe," said the parson, "don't you know that all right thinking people like to help others? A great deal of selfish satisfaction results from such conduct. It makes a man tread on air to see some one make good with his advice. I suggest you write Oscar. Tell him all about your problem. Tell him everything. I am sure he will sit up nights working out the answer for you."

Joe thought that one over for a while and then grinned as he said: "Parson, I'm going to do just that. I'll lay it on the line and let Oscar know the whole story. I'll tell him I thought he was a horse's potato, too."

The parson stepped in front of the ancient chariot to crank the engine. He agreed that full information might be good strategy. If Oscar was a wrong guy, Joe would get no answer. If he was a good egg, he would come through. Joe burned the midnight oil while writing the letter to Oscar. He poured out his soul onto Daub's super special 32 lb. newsprint.

Mom woke up at 2 o'clock and shrieked at Joe to get to bed. Joe paid no attention. Finally Mom got up and came into the living room ready to read the riot act. Joe looked up with a disarming smile and said:

"Y'know, Mom, I clean forgot to tell you. I start on two weeks' vacation tomorrow. I don't have to get up early."

"Hummmph," said Mom with a sleepy sneer, "do you get paid?"

"Yep, I get paid and something extra," chirped Joe as he happily reached over to pet Mom.

"Huh," grunted Mom, "I wanta see the check before I believe it. Come to bed."

(To Be Continued)

Observes 50th Anniversary

The Elwell - Parker Electric Co., Cleveland, is observing its fiftieth anniversary this year. Company executives point out that 1943 is also a milestone for the entire industry because Elwell-Parker was the first builder of power industrial trucks. Paper roll and skid trucks made by this company are used in many printing plants in the United States. Originally, the firm of Elwell-Parker, Ltd., made motors and dynamoes in Wolverhampton, England and in 1893 licensed a separate company to build them in America. Early in the 1900's, the American Elwell-Parker interest bought out the British holdings and for more than 30 years has concentrated on the development of interior trucks for industrial use.

Conservation Effort in newspaper plant with respect to newsprint and zinc results in substantial savings

By CHARLES J. HENTSCHELL*

**Production Manager, St. Louis* Post-Dispatch.

THE old adage about "necessity being the mother of invention" certainly is holding true within the newspaper industry during these days of conservation and curtailment. Particularly does it hold true in regard to newsprint, upon which the hand of Limitation Order L-240 has fallen so heavily. It has been necessary for newspaper executives to utilize every available means, and all methods, to conserve this important product for greater usage.

While the first impact of Newsprint Limitation Order L-240 did not affect newspapers until the first quarter of 1943, the *Post-Dispatch* management was cognizant of the need for conservation prior to that time, and early in 1942 had instituted a campaign of reduction of waste, elimination of returns, etc. More importantly, the plant was made newsprint conservation conscious, so that, when L-240 was put into effect, we were not unprepared. All suggestions and ideas were fully considered and evaluated. Ideas of paper saving that were obvious and that could be fulfilled without impingement upon the reader, circulation, and advertising were put into effect.

Certain conservation measures which were put into effect in other departments are not discussed here. While the mechanical departments fulfilled and carried out those ideas, they did not originate in the mechanical departments. The ideas were related to the pulling out of local and classified editions, elimination of classified from the Saturday daily, reduction of news whole, and the like.

Mechanical Department Changes

From a mechanical standpoint the following changes have been made during the last nine months at the *Post-Dispatch:*

1. Reduction of Comic stock from 34 lb. to 32 lb. basis weight.
2. Roll width reduced from 66½ in. to 65½ in.
3. Spring tension rollers on presses relocated, allowing an increase of 4 in. roll diam.
4. The practice of upending rolls for storage was abolished, thus permitting a reduction in the wrapper weight of .55 of 1%.
5. Care is used to run the rolls down to the core, causing core waste to be reduced to .08 of 1%.
6. Successive stages of reduction of classified cutoff rule from 3 to 2 to 1½ points were made.
7. Classified agate slug reduced from 5½ points to 5 points.
8. Reduction of line-composing slug from 7-on-8 point to 7-on-7½ point slug.
9. Reduction of Sunday Comics from 12 pages to 8 without dropping any comics and still carrying 14 columns of comic advertising.

Conservation Through Comics

Item number 9 pertaining to Sunday Comics deserves a little elaboration. Inasmuch as two of the 22 comics we use originate with our own artists and are not syndicated, it has been necessary to make the engravings in our own plant. Of the original 12 pages, perhaps three or four would be rebuilt to accommodate our two comics.

The suggestion was made and approved to refit all of the comics, plus 14 columns of advertising, into 8 pages. The rearrangement and proportioning of the various comics in relation to the ads is done by the art department.

Routing Eliminated on 18 Ga. Metal

The copy is then turned over to the engravers, who go through the normal procedure of photographing, bendaying, and etching the 32 flats required for the 8 pages. The staging of the flats is very carefully watched so that no routing need be done. Only X marks are cut by the router to show the dead metal. By not routing, we retain a greater amount of the metal, which gives a solid plate for more accurate registration. This is important inasmuch as we use 18 gauge metal and the procedure minimizes the possibility of the metal being rolled out of register. The laying of benday also requires a closer tolerance and a slightly changed technique.

Very little modeling is done and straight shades of red, yellow and blue only are used. This has given more striking pages than where a lot of color blending and modeling was done previously. The stereotyping and printing of the new comics follows the usual pattern and the whole idea adds up to the saving of 10 tons of newsprint per week, one-third less comic ink and a straight instead of a collect run in the press. An interesting fact in connection with these modifications is there has not been one subscriber complaint since we made the change on August 15.

21 Ga. for Halftones; 18 Ga. for Line Work

We might mention at this point that adherence to the limitation order covering the reduction of 50% in usage of zinc was one of the factors that made available the additional zinc that is necessarily used in the making of our own comics. Prior to January 1, 1943, when the zinc limitation order was put into effect, we experimented and then changed over to 21 ga. zinc for all halftones and 18 ga. for line work in place of the 16 ga. previously used. This and a drop in the amount of halftones used gave us the needed zinc.

With additional cuts in newsprint quotas to be anticipated, greater stress than ever before will be placed upon the need to conserve every pound of newsprint. Production executives have a great opportunity to demonstrate their resourcefulness and initiative in helping to carry the burden placed upon the newspaper industry.

The name of Goodman Brothers-National Press Corporation has been changed to National Press Corporation, 251 Causeway St., Boston 14, Mass. The change became effective October 1.

Discusses Post-War Equipment

By H. A. PORTER*

**Vice President in Charge of Sales, Harris-Seybold-Potter Co. Abstract of address given before recent conference of Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc.*

EVERY printer and lithographer and every press manufacturing concern is planning for the markets of the future. The entire Graphic Arts Industry is alert to new development. Although our plants have been converted to the war effort, because the first job of all of us is, and should be to win the war, we have found time to make an analysis and survey. Next only to our avowed purpose of helping in the winning of the war has been consideration of post-war planning.

It is my opinion that the equipment improvement in the Graphic Arts will not be revolutionary—it will be gradual. It is interesting here to note that most of book production by offset is now being done on modern equipment — single-color, two-color, and four-color sheet-fed presses. To these, in my opinion, will be added single-color, sheet-fed perfecting offset presses in the post-war period.

Certainly it is easy to recognize that there will be an increase in the roll-fed or web presses for some kinds of book production. Of course, advancements, developments and programs can only occur as conditions and factors permit.

This same principle applies to allied products—paper, ink, rollers, printing processes. Equipment development at times also depends upon the availability of operators for handling new equipment. Other factors are the ability and the willingness of markets to absorb new developments.

Equipment-Supplies

Spherekote Tympan Paper

Spherekote Tympan Paper is made for use on rotary and perfector and cylinder types of presses. Originally designed for use on rotary press impression cylinders

Microphotograph of a section of Spherekote Tympan Paper for rotary, perfector and cylinder type presses and for use on transfer roll of two-color cylinder presses. Manufacturer states offset is greatly reduced on rotary press first impression side of the paper when the second impression is made, and washups are fewer. There are more than 50,000 of the 0.004 in. diam. glass spheres in a 1 sq. in. section of the tympan paper.

where printing on both sides of the paper causes offset to be a serious problem on the first impression side of the sheet, it is now also in use on Kelly, Falcon and Miehle Vertical presses and on the transfer roll of two-color presses.

The principal objective of the makers of Spherekote is to eliminate offsetting and tympan clean-up problems.

Manufacturer states Spherekote consists of a 130 lb. rope paper base on the surface of which have been bonded tiny glass spheres, the size of which is so minute that more than 50,000 are required to cover 1 sq. in. of tympan surface but under a microscope these spheres resemble miniature ball bearings.

The following four advantages are claimed for Spherekote Tympan Paper: (1)—*Less Offsetting.* The glass spheres have less affinity for ink, resulting in much slower build-up of the ink on the tympan. The glass spheres measure approx. 0.004 in. diam. Consequently, a much longer time is required for the ink which does accumulate on the tympan to build up before it will transfer to the printed surface of the paper on the second impression. (2)—*Fewer Washups.* The glass-coated surface can be cleaned almost as easily as a glass dish with a soft cloth saturated with solvent. On presses equipped with an oil wipe, the cleaning action is more thorough and the wiping roller wears indefinitely. (3)—*Uniform Impression Surface.* The glass coated tympan provides a smooth surface against which type and halftones reproduce clearly and sharply. (4)—*Wearing Qualities.* Because of the spherical shape of the glass particles used in the coating, the particles will not break down under printing pressure.

Tests conducted in numerous plants, it is claimed, indicate that this tympan paper will reduce washups during a run by as much as 75%, and will increase the number of impressions per cover by 200% or more.

Spherekote Tympan Paper is backsized to prevent penetration of solvent oil into makeready and cylinder packing. Furnished in rolls or sheets to specifications.

Further information may be obtained through *Printing Equipment Engineer.*

Wire Nuts

"Wire Nuts" is the name of a little gadget which has been developed by Ideal Commutator Dresser Co. for permanently joining spliced wires or

joints in place of the usual soldered connection in electrical circuits.

Wire Nuts consist of a molded shell with a conical shaped spring wire insert. When screwed on to the ends of joined wires, the nut twists and compresses the wires together into a tight joint which remain under compression. Manufacturer states a Wire Nut joint will stand up under almost 3½ times the pull of a soldered joint.

Wire Nuts are made in four sizes for various sizes and combinations of wire joints.

They may be unscrewed from joints and used again on other joints when adding new circuits, making temporary installations and relocating machinery.

Address *Printing Equipment Engineer* for further details.

Stereotex Hydraulic Pre-Heating, Molding and Chilling Press

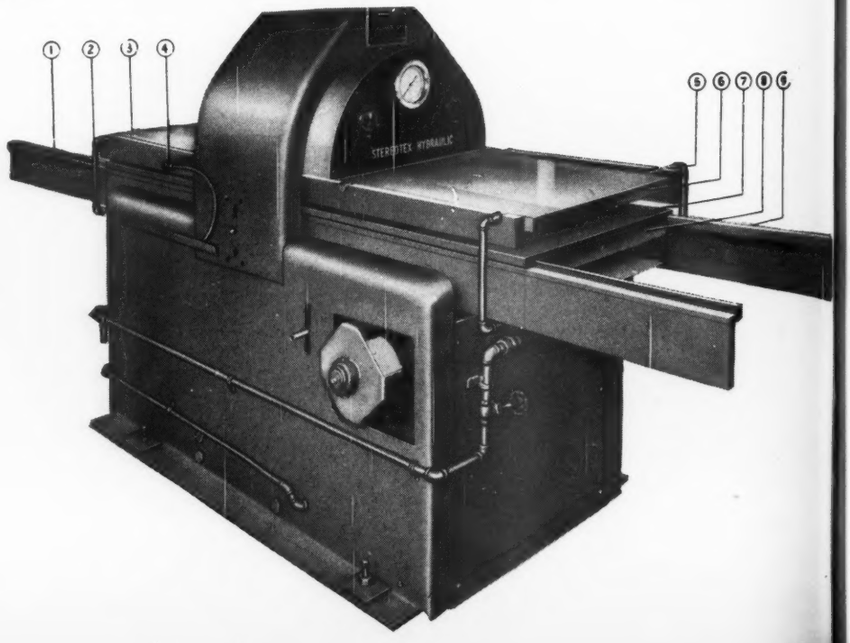
STEREOTEX Machinery Company has announced a Hydraulic Pre-Heating, Molding and Chilling Press for rapid production of thermoplastic printing plates, name and instruction plates, tags, control panels and similar flat work; vinylite matrices for making electro shells, rubber printing plates, and thermosetting matrices for making plastic and rubber printing plates.

The press is built in two sizes—The 300 T. press is equipped with a 25 in. ram and 25 in. by 29 in. platen. The 500 T. press is fitted with a 32 in. ram and 32 in. by 34 in. platen. A feature of the Stereotex Press is simultaneous pre-heating, molding, and chilling in one machine.

Stereotex Machinery Company states this press can be supplied on AA priority. Such priority is obtainable if the machine is to be used largely for production of plastic name and instruction plates, control panels or similar flat work on airplanes, warships, etc. For platemakers who are not in a position to produce war work and would like to get started in production of thermoplastic electro matrices, Stereotex can supply an outfit to

(*Continued on page 22*)

View of Stereotex Hydraulic Pre-Heating, Molding and Chilling Press, in which are incorporated means for simulaneous pre-heating, molding and chilling. Besides certain war work, the press may be used for producing plastic matrices for making electro shells; rubber printing plates, and thermosetting matrices for making plastic and rubber printing plates.



WPB News and Notes

Commercial Printing Paper Order L-241 Amended

ON October 21, WPB issued Amended Commercial Printing Paper Order L-241. Through the amended order, a further restriction on the use of paper amounting to 5% is imposed, effective during the fourth quarter of 1943. The amended order makes the total curtailment of printers' paper usage 15% below the base period of 1941.

Not included in the amended order L-241 are certain types of printing which are covered by other orders, as follows: Newspapers covered by L-240; Magazines covered by L-244; Books covered by L-245; Greeting Cards and Illustrated Postcards covered by L-289; Displays covered by L-294; Wallpaper covered by L-177; Boxes covered by L-239; Converted Products named in Lists A, B, C or D of General Conservation Order M-241-a; any other "converted products" defined in GCO M-241-a except those which must be printed in order to serve the purpose for which they are made.

Exempted from the Amended Order L-241 is printing required by Federal, State, County and Municipal Laws, ordnances and regulations, and certain other printing for Governmental accounts.

The Order L-241 restricts the weight of paper which may be used for certain purposes such as diaries, date books, accounting records, letterheads, general business, financial and legal forms, etc.

The amount of paper on a percentage basis which may be employed in certain end uses including the manufacture of catalogs, directories (except telephone directories), and shopping and free distribution newspapers, is also limited.

Commercial printers who do less than $1250 worth of business or who use less than 1¼ T. of paper per quarter, are exempt from restrictions imposed by Order L-241. This will exempt approx. 15,000 small printing establishments.

The order is operated on a quarterly basis, but a limit on the printer's use of paper amounting to 88¾% of the paper used in 1941 is imposed for the calendar year 1943. During the year 1944, however, and each year thereafter, a printer is limited to the use of 85% of the paper used by him in 1941.

Incorporated in Amended Order L-241 is Schedule I, in which are definitely listed the products affected by the general limitation.

Lists A and B of Schedule I are as follows:

List (A)

Art reproductions, without advertising—basis weight 25 x 38—120 lbs.

Diaries, date books, desk calendar pads, and advertising memo pads 9 x 6 in. or smaller—basis weight 17 x 22—16 lbs. Larger than 9 in. by 6 in. basis weight 17 x 22—20 lbs.

Dodgers and handbills—basis weight 24 x 36—35 lbs.

News letters and loose leaf services other than books (as defined in Order L-245)—basis weight 17 x 22—16 lbs. if printed on one side; basis weight 17 x 22—18 lbs. if printed on two sides.

Accounting records, books and forms—basis weight 17 x 22—32 lbs.

Corporate securities, checks, domestic and foreign currency—basis weight 17 x 22—24 lbs.

Notes, contracts, mortgages, wills, deeds and insurance policies—basis weight 17 x 22—20 lbs.

Letterheads—basis weight 17 x 22—16 lbs.

Card indexes and card records—basis weight 25— x 30——140 lbs.

Time cards and tabulating cards—caliper 0.013 in.

County record books—basis weight 17 x 22—36 lbs.

Prospectuses for the sale of securities—basis weight 25 x 38—50 lbs.

Legal briefs and records on appeal—basis weight 25 x 38—50 lbs.

All other office, business, financial and legal forms, except blank books, basis weight 17 x 22—16 lbs.

Road and street maps and guides for civilian use—basis weight 17 x 22—20 lbs.

Telephone Directories—body basis weight 24 x 36—28 lbs.; cover basis weight 22½ x 28½—110 lbs.

Note: Schedules I, II and III to Order L-120 provide: "Paper may be manufactured in any basis weight or thickness

Copper Halftones on Electrotype Shell

LAST month, *Printing Equipment Engineer* published information about the electro-plating of copper on plate glass for photo-engraving purposes, as developed in the plant of Kable Bros. Co., Mt. Morris, Ill. The sheet copper so deposited against plate glass has a mirror-like finish which eliminates the necessity for polishing the copper before using it for photo-engraving purposes.

In view of the critical copper situation, a photo-engraving executive reports the work which has been done to produce electrotype shells for photo-engraving purposes in the October issue of the Rock River (Ill.) *Craftsman*. H. V. Peterson, a member of the Rock River Craftsmen's Club sent an article entitled "Copper Halftones on Electrotype Shell" to the editor of the Craftsman. In this instance, the copper must be polished before it is suitable for engraving purposes. The article was prepared by John D. Sydow, Secretary-Manager of the Rockford Illustrating Co., and is as follows:

IN operating an electrotype plant it occurred to us that halftones could be made on copper electrotype shells of approximately 0.010 in. thickness.

Our procedure is as follows: An electrotyper's mold is made of a polished copper plate. This is placed in the plating tank and a shell of approximately 0.010 in. thickness is produced in the usual manner and is then backed up with electrotype metal the same as electrotypes are treated.

The surface of this shell is not sufficiently smooth for halftone procedure and consequently must be polished. This in the beginning and when done by hand proved to be quite a task and one that consumed considerable time. We sought mechanical means to polish these plates and found a polishing machine made by Sundstrand Machine Tool Company, Rockford, Ill., which we obtained at the cost of $145, which this has proved satisfactory.

The polishing machine can be operated in any photo-engraving plant that has an air compressor with a 5 lb. per min. capacity. The art department air compressor will answer the purpose. By the use of this machine, which operates on the oscillating principle, we can polish three 14 in. by 17 in. plates in about 10 min. If these plates were to be polished by hand in our halftone printing department it would require about one hour's time and the result would be a very much inferior surface. The polishing machine weighs 7 lb., is easily handled, and involves no muscular strain whatever.

We have made halftones on plates of this character with glue enamel, gum enamel, and cold-top enamel. The best production results were produced with cold-top enamel. We have produced halftones ranging from 50 lines to 133 lines per inch on this metal and have been using it for several months.

According to reports, there are several other combination photo-engraving and electrotype plants which are using this method. Other concerns not operating electrotyping plants may be able to obtain the required service from nearby electrotypers.

permitted for a particular use by any subsequent order, provided the basis weight or thickness does not exceed the maximum specified by the War Production Board for such use, and provided all other provisions of this or such subsequent order are fully complied with." Pursuant to this provision the manufacture of paper in the basis weights and for the purposes specified in this list is hereby permitted.

List (B)

Catalogues issued more frequently than once every four years.

Directories, except telephone directories and books (as defined in Order L-245).

Shopping and free distribution newspapers.

Advisory Committee Working On Solution of Newsprint Problem

ON October 20, the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee recommended to the War Production Board that newsprint inventory reductions, rather than an immediate consumption cut in the midst of the fourth quarter, be utilized to meet the newsprint supply situation, N. M. Bitner presiding government officer, stated.

Specifically, the committee recommended that WPB not require a further reduction in the use of newsprint during the months of November and December, but reduce inventories approximately 40,000 T. per month. Part of the reduction, it was suggested, should be effected through revision of Order L-240, and part secured voluntarily from the larger newspapers. The total reduction would offset the estimated 16% deficiency.

Mr. Bitner made it clear, however, that a substantial reduction in newsprint use next year seems inevitable.

In the event that reductions in inventories do not meet the 16% deficiency, either during the balance of 1943 or in 1944, a new formula or ratio of cuts was recommended on a sliding scale as follows: (quarterly)

Consumption	*Reduction*
First 25 T. (No cut)	0%
Next 100 T.	2%
Next 125 T.	4%
Next 250 T.	6%
Next 500 T.	10%
Next 500 T. or above	12%

The Committee also recommended that the Printing and Publishing Division secure detailed data on monthly inventories of the larger newspapers and keep a careful check on supplies of newsprint.

The Committee also recommended that 1944 allowable use be based upon 1943 use or quota by quarters, whichever is the larger, provided that the base period is adjusted to the new standards, with a view to substantial reduction of all appeals of more than 100 T. per quarter.

ON October 23, the War Production Board Printing and Publishing Division, acting on the suggestion of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee, announced it was proposing an amendment to the Newspaper Limitation Order L-240, which will change newspaper publishers' inventory limitations making additional newsprint from that source available for current use in November, H. M. Bitner, Director of the Division, announced.

The proposed revision would switch the inventory base of newspaper publishers from "the average daily use, computed on the basis of the first six months of 1943", to "the average rate of current allowable consumption", it was pointed out by Mr. Bitner. The new base will make the inventories reflect the additional 10% reduction in usage already made for the last three months of this year, and should effect a reduction of 4 days' permissible inventory in the 40-day zone which includes the northern and central states, and 6½ days' inventory in the 65-day zone comprising the western and southern states.

A total reduction in November orders of approximately 40,000 tons of newsprint is expected as a result, partly from publishers' inventory reductions; the balance of the shortage, it is hoped, will be offset by voluntary additional reductions in orders by the larger users of newsprint in accordance with their offer to do so. To that end, a special committee of the Industry Advisory Committee started making a survey of all large users of newsprint to ascertain what papers will cooperate and to what extent they

(*Continued on page 42*)

Liquidating 16 ga. Inventories of Copper and Zinc

IT seems that a number of photo-engraving executives are not aware that 16 ga. copper and zinc plate stocks which have been frozen in inventory are now permitted to use up existing stocks by figuring the weight consumption of the 16 ga. stocks on 18 ga. basis.

The procedure in meeting recent orders of the Printing and Publishing Division of WPB by photo-engravers with respect to 16 ga. inventory copper and zinc, however, are different, and are as follows:

16 Ga. Inventory Zinc Usage on 18 Ga. Basis

In the case of the use of 16 ga. zinc on the basis of 18 ga. weight, we are reprinting below extracts from copy of letter received from Meiric K. Dutton, Acting Chief of the Distributing Section, P&P Div. of WPB, which appeared on page 56, August issue of *Printing Equipment Engineer*. The extract as follows:

"It now appears that it would be advantageous for everyone concerned if such a company would make a direct appeal to this Division, addressed to the War Production Board, Printing & Publishing Division, Washington, D. C., Ref: M-99, giving full statement of the grounds for their appeal. Such letters should be accompanied by specific answers to the following questions:

"1. Is it the purpose of the appellant to transfer to the use of 18-gauge zinc when his present inventory of 16-gauge zinc is exhausted?

"2. What was the total weight of
(a) 16-gauge zinc in appellant's inventory on April 1, 1943?
(b) 18-gauge zinc in appellant's inventory on April 1, 1943?

"3. Give detailed account, with dates, quantity and gauge, if any zinc received or ordered since April 1, 1943. (If any such zinc was heavier than 18-gauge, give explanation.)

"4. What was appellant's usage of zinc, by weight, during each quarter of the base period, 1941?

"5. Is appellant in compliance with order M-99 which requires that all obsolete plates as defined in that order be scrapped through the designated channels on the first of each calendar quarter?

"Very truly yours,
M. M. Bitner, Director,
Printing & Publishing Division
Meiric K. Dutton, Acting Chief Distributing Section"

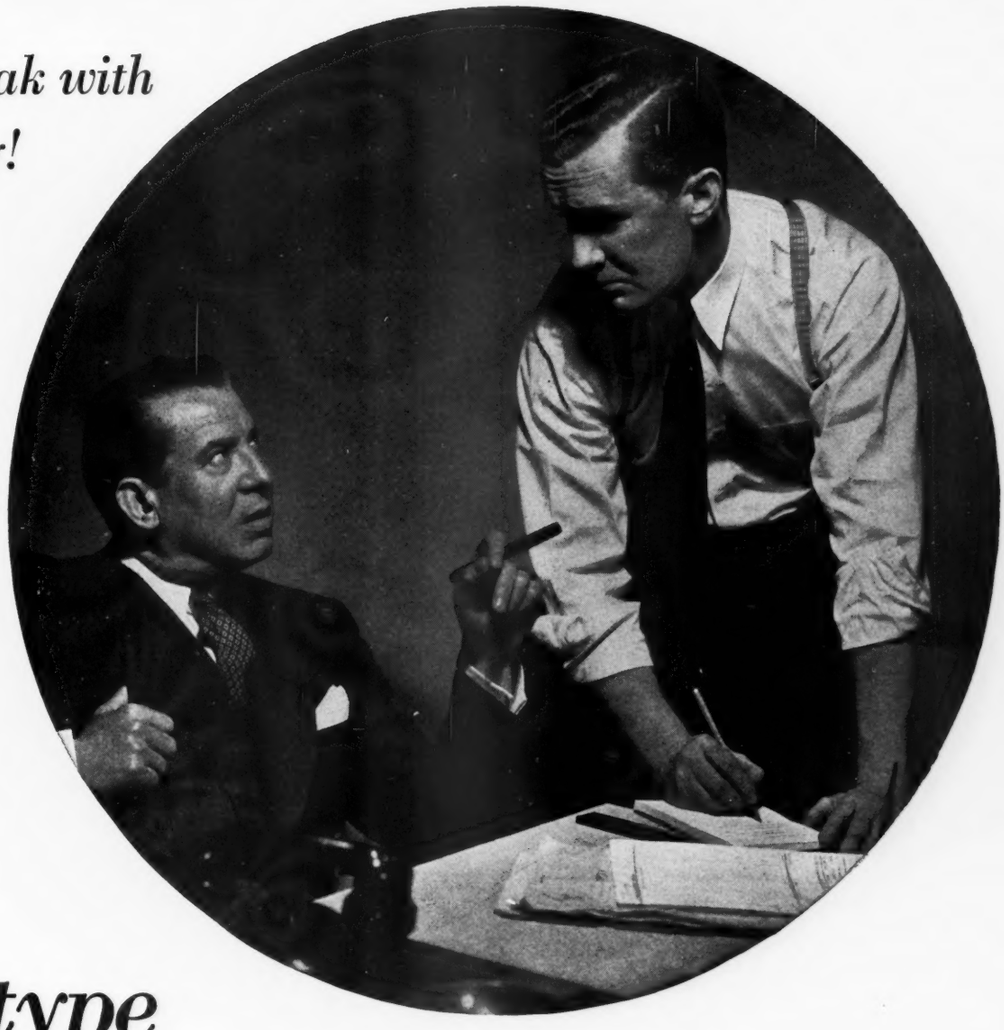
16 Ga. Inventory Copper Usage on 18 Ga. Basis

The procedure for liquidating inventories of 16 ga. photo-engravers sheets copper is contained in WPB Order M-339 (see page 20, October issue of *Printing Equipment Engineer*). The procedure differs from that of inventory zinc in that it is contained directly within Order M-339 and it is not necessary to file an appeal with the War Production Board.

The authority for liquidating copper inventory stocks is contained in paragraph (d) of Order M-339 is as follows:

"(*d*) *Further provisions regarding the use of copper in certain processes*—(*1*) *Photo-engraving.* In order to liquidate inventories of 16 ga. photo-engravers' sheet copper which are now in the possession of photo-engravers and suppliers, 25% of the weight of any copper finished as 16 ga. photo-engravers' sheet before July 1, 1943 which a photo-engraver uses after that date, shall not be counted in computing his allowed usage under paragraph (c) of this order. In other words, a photo-engraver may use 4 lb. of such 16 ga. copper but he need charge only 3 lb. of the 4 against his allowable usage."

They Speak with Authority!



Linotype Production Engineers

Everywhere, production problems—many of a confidential nature—are being discussed with our Linotype Production Engineers. Their extensive experience, backed by the headquarters technical staff, helps to meet critical conditions.

Whether immediate complications, or long-range planning—in the front office and in the plant—Linotype is sharing with the Press the combined knowledge of men and methods. And expressions of appreciation are constantly received from executives who consult our Linotype Production Engineers concerning their composing-room problems.

Linotype Bodoni Series

ARMY E NAVY
LINOTYPE

Buy Bonds for Victory!

Equipment and Supplies

(Continued from page 18)

adapt existing wax or lead-molding presses for such work. This outfit can be supplied on AA-2-MRO preference rating to any electrotyper.

With respect to accuracy, manufacturer states the main ram is water-cooled, permitting close tolerance between the ram and the walls of the cylinders. The two-ram feature (main and jack rams), with the long and adjustable platen guides, insures aprallelism of the platens regardless of the eccentric loads. Manufacturer also states specially designed ribs between the main ram and the heated moving platen, and between the top platen and the 2 in. drilled steel heating plate make possible a tolerance of 0.001 in. + or — in the parallelism of the platens not only when the press is cold but also when it is heated to a working temperature of 350 deg. F.

The hydraulic system is fully automatic and consists essentially of a V type rotary pump, flange-connected to a 3 h.p. motor, a filling check valve, solenoid-operated four-way valve, sequence valve and pressure control valve. Push buttons and automatic timer control press operation. An air filter is provided on the enclosed oil reservoir, and an oil filter on the pump's suction line. A copper coil inside the reservoir water-cools the oil.

The hydraulically-driven form sliding plates are interchangeable and are made of thin, hard-process steel. A short movement of the operating valve handlever carries the sliding plates from the front track extension into the pre-heating press, thence into the molding press, thence into the chilling press, and thence onto the rear track extension.

The heating system is self-contained and is operated either by high-pressure gas or electricity. Both systems provide accuracy of 2 deg. F. — or + in the automatic temperature control. The variation in temperature over the entire working area of the platens at 300 deg. F. does not exceed 2 deg. F. + or —. In both heating systems, the water in the cored chamber of the moving platen is superheated to temperature by immersion heaters. A special booster pump, through a 1/6 h.p. motor, circulates the superheated water at 10 g.p.m. through the moving platen and through the drilled steel platens of the molding and pre-heating presses.

The pre-heating press and the chilling press each consist of drilled steel lower platen, movably supported by a rigid frame extending from the moving platen of the molding press, and drilled steel top platen, movably supported by brackets extending from the frame of the molding press. The pre-heating and the chilling presses open to 2 in. but the molding press opens to 2¼ in. When the press closes, the form assemblies in the pre-heating and chilling presses contact their respective top platens a fraction of a second sooner than the assembly of the molding press. Consequently, the top platens of the pre-heating and the chilling presses are raised from the supporting brackets, thereby transferring their weight to the form assemblies to exert the right amount of pressure. The lower and top platens of both the pre-heating and chilling presses are vertically adjustable by hydraulic means, so that for certain work the top platen may assume the position normally occupied by the lower platen and serve as a support for the sliding plate. Less than 30 sec., manufacturer states, is required to change over from normal to "low" position of the platens, or vice versa.

The pre-heating oven consists of two superimposed compartments — one for plastic sheets and one for the molding powder. Adjustable perforated shelves permit easy removal and insertion of materials. The removable oven is positioned on top of the pre-heating press. Thermometers and heat controls are provided for both compartments.

Stereotex Machinery Company states the pre-heating, molding and chilling presses close or open simultaneously within 2 sec. after energizing or de-energizing the solenoid valve through push button or timer. The full travel of the hydraulically operated form sliding plates takes 2 sec., so there is an interval of about 5 sec. between the pre-heating, molding and chilling operations.

Press Operation.—The control lever for the hydraulic sliding device, push-button station, indicating pressure control, thermostat, and automatic timer are all located on the right-hand side of the pre-heating press, within reach of the operator who stands at the side of the press (front or rear) facing the controls. These controls are operated selectively according to the kind of work which is being done. That is, when producing plastic printing plates, rubber printing plates, thermosetting or thermoplastic matrices, manipulating the proper controls causes the presses to operate automatically.

Address *Printing Equipment Engineer* for further details.

BOOKS

RECEIVED

Intertype Book of Instruction

INTERTYPE Corporation has published a 473 page instruction book containing 222 illustrations pertaining to "operation and general maintenance" of the various models of its machines. The book, however, is more of a technical maintenance treatise than an operating manual and as such should be of prime utility to those charged with the care of Intertypes, as well as those who want to be fully informed as to their range and performance.

Some time ago, Intertype Corporation published several separate book sections dealing with the assembling mechanism, the casting mechanism and the electric metal pot. The present new volume includes these three sections. In addition, and to make technical coverage of the machine complete, sections related to the transfer and distributing mechanism, magazine frame mechanism, the newer models of machines and much practical maintenance information have been incorporated in the new edition. For instance, the mechanisms of the Universal machines are illustrated by means of numbered perspective diagrams and thorough descriptive matter. This material includes a technical description of the Universal automatic magazine shift and distributor channel entrance operating mechanism. The font selecting mechanism and matrix notching system for Universal Mixer machines are carefully explained. In this way, machine users may know what sizes of matrix faces can be combined on one mixer machine irrespective of the number of magazines in use, irrespective of whether the machine is used as a mixer or a non-mixer.

Machinists who care for newer models of machines will appreciate the detailed explanations of the movement and function of the new mechanisms which have been added since publication of previous Intertype instruction books.

The content of the book was revised and prepared under the direction of the Board of Engineers of Intertype Corporation. The illustrations and text cover latest models and mechanisms completely.

Intertype Book of Instruction—Technical treatise on function, care, operation and adjustment; 473 pages; 222 illustrations; size, 6 in. by 9¼ in.; hard bound in gold-stamped pebbled cloth. Price, $3.75 per copy. May be ordered from Intertype Corporation, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn 2, New York, direct, or from any Intertype Agency.

Lenses Stolen

During the latter part of October, a thief or thieves stole two camera lenses from the photo-engraving departments—two from the Cleveland *Press* and one from the Cleveland *News*. Apparently, the thief entered the engraving departments during the idle period between day and night shifts. The lenses were valued at $250 apiece. Photo-engraving executives, business managers and dealers are warned to be on the lookout, both for the lenses stolen from the two Cleveland papers and to protect their equipment at all times.

Limits Size of Any One Advertisement

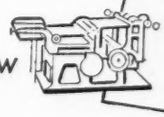
Ingraham Read, publisher of the Oakland (Cal.) *Post-Enquirer*, announced that as of Monday, November 1, a maximum size for any one advertisement in the *Post-Enquirer* would be established. All copy is restricted to not more than 1400 lines. The new policy was established because of newsprint rationing.

ACCESSIBILITY

What is this "accessibility" pressmen brag about when discussing the ATF Kelly press? It consists of features that reduce fatigue, save time in get-away, and provide full visibility of the printed sheet. There's plenty of elbow room to get at the form in its *natural* position on the bed...the cylinder is easy to get at...feeder, fountain, and other controls are simple and convenient to adjust while running. The delivery is constructed to provide a full view of the sheet.

We are inviting inquiries now for delivery of ATF Kelly presses after the war is won. Write or tell us the size of presses in which you will be interested.

ATF Kelly... THE PRESS OF TODAY AND TOMORROW



BUILT AND BACKED BY
american
TYPE FOUNDERS
200 ELMORA AVENUE
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

Lead Hazard in the Printing Industry

By WALTER F. ZAHN*

**Manager, Zahn Typesetting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.*

PERHAPS one of the most interesting conclusions following a series of scientific tests made by the State Board of Health and the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin recently is that typesetting machines do not cause lead poisoning. For many years the opinion has existed that the operation of typesetting equipment involved this hazard. Records of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission reveal that in the ten-year period 1930 through 1939 only three cases of lead poisoning were compensated for in Wisconsin, but these three cases involved payments of approximately $18,000.

Wisconsin printers and typesetters were operating under an Industrial Commission Code established for foundries. One day a few years ago, an Industrial Commission inspector walked into our plant and held a water gauge under the hood of one of our Linotypes, which did not register a 2 in. pull. He ordered our firm to install a forced air ventilating system within 30 days. This installation would have cost us approximately $600. We sought the cooperation of our local gas utility to see what could be done to avoid this expense, since all of our machines were then hooded and apparently were operating satisfactorily, as far as we knew. The company offered its assistance and before long made numerous tests after asking for time from the Commission to go over our plant.

The tests that followed were made in fourteen Milwaukee plants and covered slug - casting, Monotype, strip - casting machines, Monomelts and remelt furnaces. The conclusions gave a clean bill of health to the typesetting machines, and proved that no forced exhaust systems are necessary for these machines. However, hoods over the pots are essential. Remelt pots require mechanical exhaust systems to carry off fumes. Physical tests made by a well-known authority on lead poisoning prove that lead fumes do no harm, but that lead *dust* is a hazard. The tests failed to reveal any lead hazard in the operation of typesetting machines.

Scientific tests made by the *state*, following the order for installation of forced draft ventilation showed that all machines required adjustments for the proper combustion of gases, on both Linotype and Monotype machines. The state gave the local gas company several month's time to inspect and go over all the equipment in our plant. Then the Board of Health again came in and made tests of our plant and three or four more in the city. These tests were made over a period of more than a year, under all kinds of weather conditions and in both winter and summer when windows were both open and closed. After a study of the report, the Industrial Commission advised its deputies that it was not necessary to provide exhaust equipment for lead removal from Linotype, Monotype or Ludlow composing machines, but where gas-fired appliances are used gravity type vent flues must be provided to remove the products of combustion. Remelt furnaces, however, must be provided with mechanical exhaust, and the hood be such as to enclose all operations incidental to cleaning and drossing the metal. However, good housekeeping is essential. The result of this finding saved the printing industry of Milwaukee approximately $50,000, plus the cost of continued expense of operation.

Adjustments made on the Linotype by the gas company engineers were to clean and adjust all burners. It was found that the asbestos packing on many machines obstructed the air vents, and all pot mouthpiece burners were slightly lowered by bending down under the mouthpiece in a Capital U shape, which resulted in perfect heat giving combustion. The regular type gas burner on the Monotype was replaced with a ring burner, the crucible was removed and the air vents around it were cleaned. This was found to be essential. It is recommended that this operation be repeated about once a year.

From the foregoing it is suggested that four major conditions must be checked for each burner, namely, cleanliness, proper combustion, proper placing of the burner, and the proper amount of fuel. It is apparent that much good can result from properly servicing all melting equipment in your plant.

Following the cleaning and adjusting of the equipment the tests made in Milwaukee resulted in much better operating conditions and proved that natural draft for ventilation is ample.

Developments in application of Lundbye chrome plating process in the printing industry

ON p. 29, May 1943 issue, *Printing Equipment Engineer*, was printed an article about the Axel Lundbye process for chrome plating doctor blades for gravure presses in the plant of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Lundbye is chief engineer for the company. In that article it was reported that treatment of doctor blades by the process permits operating the doctor blade to wipe the ink from a gravure cylinder while it is rotating in the press at 20,000 r.p.h. for 110 hrs. without chipping or dulling.

In the article referred to above, some discussion was printed relative to Crowell-Collier's offer of the process on a royalty-free basis for the duration to manufacturers engaged in war work, inasmuch as the Lundbye chrome plating process was found to have utility in a remarkable number of cutting tool applications. Data obtained from many war equipment manufacturers show that these manufacturers are obtaining 300% increase in life from metal-cutting tools treated by the process. As was explained, the chrome plating and treating of the knife edge . . . makes the chrome an integral part of the steel and allows the instrument to be sharpened repeatedly with no loss in effectiveness. Usually, chrome plates are characterized by an extreme brittleness that renders them entirely unfit where shock loads and high unit pressures are involved.

A further report on the performance of doctor blades treated by the Lundbye process in the Crowell-Collier plant is contained in an article published in a recent issue of *Steel*. The article was written by *Steel's* engineering editor, G. W. Birdsall. In discussing the eight rotogravure presses (53 units) in use in the Crowell-Collier plant, the author describes the doctor blade, which is "72 in. to 76 in. long, just a few inches wide and 0.006 in. thick. Under 1000 lbs. pressure, this blade oscillates across the face of the rapidly revolving cylinder a distance of 2½ in. at 30 strokes per min.

". . . A number of doctor blades were given treatment by the new (Lundbye) process. Their life was found to be increased from the usual 8 hrs. to a point where now they need not even be examined until the issue is off the press—a minimum of 110 hrs. (per week). After this 110 hr. run, the blades are removed from the press and are trued up by just 'kissing' them with a grinding wheel to remove a maximum of about 0.01 in. Thus, after 100 weeks' operation, only 1 in. has been removed from the blade width. Edge of blades is ground square, not a knife edge. This performance compares with the former 6 to 8 hrs.' service, after which it was necessary to remove about 0.110 in. in truing up the blade. This consumed 1 in. of blade width in only 50 to 75 hrs. of press time—more than an inch per issue . . . In addition to this 1380% increase in performance of the blades it formerly was necessary to shut down the press for ½ hr. every 6 to 8 hrs. while blades were being changed. The blades now permit continuous operation, saving a minimum of 8 hrs. press time per week."

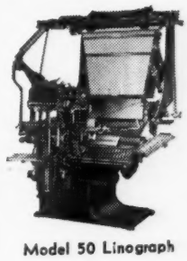
(*Continued on page 34*)

GUNS · TANKS · PLANES · SHIPS

Today

The Linograph Company is devoting its entire time and effort to all-out war production. Night and day, men and women toil in the Linograph plant to bring this war to an earlier conclusion. Linograph is producing ordnance that is in active service on every war front. On tanks, on planes, on guns, on ships, Linograph precision skilled workmanship contributes to the high efficiency of the American armed forces. Linograph is proud to offer this service to our country.

Tomorrow



Model 50 Linograph

When competition will be keen, the Linograph (a BETTER typesetting machine) will again supply the printing industry with a better method of machine type setting. Your post-war plans should call for a thorough investigation of Linograph. Send for our catalog.

LINOGRAPH COMPANY ·

EXECUTIVE ¶s

John E. Cobb, recently composing room foreman with Western Printing & Litho, Racine, Wis., is now associated with O. B. Powell, of A-1 Composition Co., 155 East Ohio St., Chicago. Mr. Cobb, it is hardly necessary to mention, is editor of *Share Your Knowledge Review*, official publication of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen. The best wishes of his many friends go with John in his new endeavor. Besides being recognized as an expert typographer, he has done considerable writing for trade publications. For 16 years he was secretary of the Milwaukee Craftsmen's Club.

An unusual occurrence took place Wednesday, October 19 in Martins Ferry, Ohio. Frank Messick, pressroom foreman of the Martins Ferry (O.) *Times* was stricken with a heart attack and was taken to a hospital. To help out in the emergency, Donald Smith, pressroom foreman of the East Liverpool (O.) *Review*, came to Martins Ferry to print the *Times*. Smith had just gotten off the first edition when he also was stricken with a heart attack from which he did not recover.

Second Lt. Walter Roy Manny, Jr., USMC, aged 22, was killed Monday, October 18 in a plane crash at Bogue Field, Cherry Point, N. C. He was the son of W. Roy Manny, president of Atlantic Zinc Works, Inc., Brooklyn. He was married in September to Miss Constance Lazo of Greenwich, Conn.

Harvey Glover, president of the Intl. Craftsmen's Association, addressed the Monday, October 18 meeting of the Montreal Craftsmen's Club. Among other things, Mr. Glover discussed the proposed Huebner pressureless printing process which is to be done on a press that makes its ink impression on paper by electronic discharges. He also discussed plastic molds and plates, the uses of synthetic rubber in the printing industry, and other technical developments for the near future. He pointed out that new machinery and materials are being developed now but it will take time to complete their development and to learn how to use them. In view of the many new developments in the offing, he urged Craftsmen to follow new developments. In conclusion, he said, "Craftsmen are the meat of the sandwich and the best part of the brains of the industry," as he urged that they stick together through their organization.

The appointment of C. V. Topliffe as manager of the Boston District Office has been announced by Cutler-Hammer, Inc.

H. D. (Bob) Ashby, well known to many newspaper mechanical executive members of the ANPA Mechanical Department, was the recipient of a substantial check and a specially engraved watch in October. The occasion for the presentations was in recognition of the completion of 50 years of service with the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, of which paper he has been Superintendent of Employment for many years. His 76th birthday anniversary also occurred in the latter part of October. In the presence of executives and employees of The Forest City Pub. Co. and the *Plain Dealer*, presentation of the check was made by General Manager Sterling Graham of the *Plain Dealer*. Sunday Editor W. G. Vorpe presented the watch to Mr. Ashby on behalf of fellow executives and employees. In a story appearing in the *Plain Dealer*, Rolief Loveland, a feature writer for that paper, wrote: "In 1918 Ashby became superintendent of employment. His duties, curiously enough, were not to hire anybody, but to negotiate wage scales and promote the general welfare of the employees. He still holds this position." There is a liberal sprinkling of mechanical executives around the country who owe their success to Mr. Ashby by having worked for him at one time or another. A keen student of human nature, he has served and continues to serve his company well because he thoroughly enjoys his work. He's like the fellow whom Elbert Hubbard spoke about when he said: "Blessed is the man who has found his work."

Irving S. Berlin, president of the I. S. Berlin Printing and Lithographing Company and of The Marshall-White Press, 426 South Clinton Street, Chicago, has announced the appointment of Stanley J. Kukla, as assistant to the president with particular responsibility for mechanical operations of the plant which employs more than 300 persons. Mr. Kukla has been with the Berlin organization for seven years, and has served successively as an executive in various operating departments and was purchasing agent at the time of his promotion.

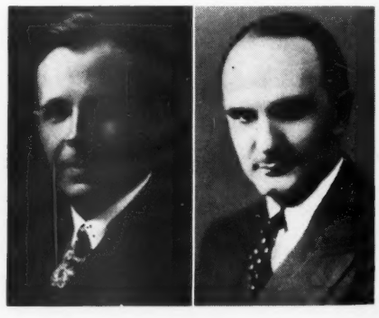
Stanley J. Kukla, Assistant to President of I S. Berlin Printing & Litho, Chicago, who has particular responsibility for mechanical operations in the plant.

Ed Bachorz has been named composing room foreman of Western Printing & Litho Co., Racine, Wis. He suceeds John E. Cobb who recently assumed a new position with the A1 Composition Co. in Chicago.

L. H. Houck, for a number of years chief machinist at the Tampa (Fla.) *Times*, has severed his connection with that paper and is now engaged exclusively in magazine feature writing. Besides being an A-1 composing machinist, Mr. Houck has found time to contribute many articles in previous issues of *Printing Equipment Engineer*. Among them are the "Windy Bill" series which stories picture the life and doings of a machinist in a newspaper plant. Mr. Houck has contributed to *American Weekly*, *Hardware Magazine* and a number of other publications. Being an excellent photographer, he furnishes illustrative material for his articles. His home address is 3012 San Nicholas, Tampa, Fla. Further articles by Mr. Houck will appear in *Printing Equipment Engineer* from time to time.

Officers of The Timken Roller Bearing Company announce the appointment of Whitley B. Moore as Director of Sales for all divisions of the company, including Industrial, Automotive, Railroad, Service-sales, Steel and Tube, and Rock Bit. He is to be succeeded in his present position of General Manager of Sales of the Timken Steel and Tube Division by C. H. McCollam.

Whitley B. Moore graduated from the University of Michigan in 1918 with a degree in Mechanical Engineering and served in the Navy during the last war. Immediately after the war he came with the Timken Company. In 1924 he was made Assistant General Manager of the Industrial Division. In 1934 he was made General Manager of that division. He was appointed General Manager of Sales of the Timken Steel and Tube Division in 1940. Mr. Moore, well known in aviation circles, is a member of the Civil Air Patrol. Many of his business calls throughout the country are made in his own plane.



At left is Timken's new Sales Director W. B. Moore. At right, Timken's Steel Div. Gen. Sales Mgr. C. H. McCollam.

C. H. McCollam is a graduate of Canton's McKinley High. He came with Timken in 1918 as a control analyst in the Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories of the Company. In 1925 he was made Chief Chemist and since that time has contributed largely to the many new developments made by the Company for steel for specialized industries. Since 1940 he has been Assistant General Sales Manager of the Steel and Tube Division of the Company.

(*Continued on page 28*)

We're not fooling ourselves!

WE'D LIKE TO THINK THE WAR IS ALMOST OVER that we might soon put away the weapons of war production; turn to the peace-time building of pressroom equipment.

BUT THE SURRENDER OF ITALY is not quite the global conquest which must finally be accomplished. So we're not fooling ourselves. Not even turning our heads from the volume and variety of armament work which are our first duty.

IN THE MEANTIME we realize, the problems of the mechanical executive grow greater. For he must cope with equipment that's wearing out with every edition he runs and cannot now be replaced. To help him in his effort we renew our pledge of service and will do everything that ingenuity makes possible to keep his presses rolling.

HOE ARMY E NAVY

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS

R. HOE & CO., INC., 910 E. 138th STREET, NEW YORK 54, N. Y.

Boston • Chicago • Birmingham • San Francisco

EXECUTIVE Cs

(Continued from page 26)

Michael A. Flynn, an employee of International Printing Ink for 43 years and manager of the Baltimore IPI office, passed away Friday, October 1 at his home in Baltimore. In June he suffered a heart attack from which he never recovered. In December 1942 as one of a group of four managers, he was tendered a dinner by the company in New York at which, as the longest employed branch manager, he was the first to receive the

IPI's Baltimore Branch Manager M. A. Flynn, passes away.

company's service award. Funeral services took place on Tuesday, October 5 with burial in Baltimore Cathedral cemetery. He is survived by his widow, two sisters and a brother Joseph who has been with IPI for more than 40 years.

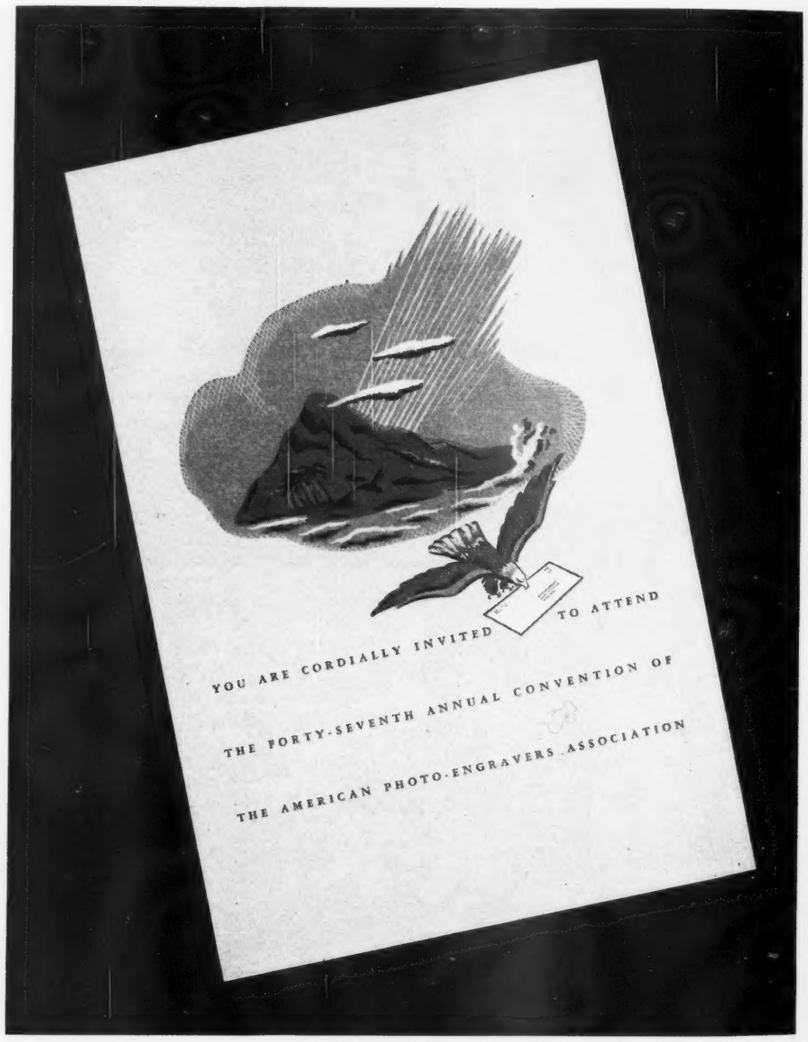
American Type Founders Sales Corporation announces the appointment of Henry C. Latimer as assistant manager of sales development in the main office of

Asst. Mgr. of Sales Development is Henry C. Latimer with ATF.

the company at Elizabeth, N. J. For the past seven years Mr. Latimer has been connected with the *National Lithographer* in New York.

Oscar W. Berlin, vice president and treasurer of the I. S. Berlin Printing and Lithographing Company, and The Marshall-White Press, Chicago, died of a heart attack at his home, in Chicago, late in September. Funeral services, held on October 1, in the chapel at 5206 Broadway, were attended by almost a thousand business associates, other friends, and relatives. Interment was at Rosehill Cemetery. He served as a director of the Chicago Lithographers Association. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Berlin and two children.

James E. Greene, Milwaukee representative for Geo. H. Morrill Co., is proud of his son Lt. Commander Richard J. Greene, USNR, who is in charge of the Operations Department, U. S. Naval Air Station, New York. This department knows all — sees all and has control of everything in the air over the Station area. If a pilot wishes to fly to some distant point, his plane must wait on the Department to give him the "go sign," because it must check whether the weather is favorable and that there is no conflicting traffic in the air lanes which are to be used. Otherwise, the plane might find itself a target of Army fighters sent aloft en route to identify it. Lt. Commander Greene has accumulated 20 years service in the Naval Reserve with more than 5200 flying hours. He came to Floyd Bennett Field in October 1941 as operations officer. Since then the department has increased in size by 300%. Greene is a graduate of the University of Chicago and is an expert pistol shot. Two members of his family are also following the sea. One daughter is a Navy nurse, while a son is a Merchant Marine cadet. A pair of boy-and-girl twins and a 10-year-old son round out the charming quintet of children.



Notable Among the Current Convention-By-Mail Announcements is that recently published by the American Photo-Engravers Association, the front page of which is shown above in miniature. It is planned to hold this year's convention in the November issue of the *Photo-Engravers Bulletin*. The physical appearance of the announcement is impressive. The announcement is 12 in. by 18 in. size and is printed dullset inks (letterpress) in three colors (or should we say tints of sepia, cocoa and tawny pink?) and black, on rough, heavy stock, the right side of which is deckled.

On the inside center spread is shown an all-over-solid map of the United States. The Association headquarters is represented by a skyscraper building in the immediate Chicago area. Rays, that is, lines extending to all parts of the United States from the top of the building, represent the Association's membership.

The announcement is not only impressive but also demonstrates the versatility of letterpress—which, of course, is a prime objective of the American Photo-Engravers Association.

Printing Patents for the month

covering period from September 28 to October 19

This data is compiled exclusively for Printing Equipment Engineer by Invention, Inc., is verified in the United States Patent Office, and is comprehensive of all patents in the field of each heading for the dates specified.

For copies of patents listed here, specify the patent numbers and send 10c for each separate patent (stamps not accepted) to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Binding, Cutting, Perforating:

2,330,575. NOVEL DRIVER FOR STAPLES NAILS AND OTHER FASTENERS. Tools of this type have been used for stapling sheets of paper or cardboard, especially in book binding, and also in the production of folding boxes, etc. The apparatus consists of a housing accommodating a punch slidable therein. The upper end of punch carries a head upon which a force may be exerted in downward direction by hand, hammer, or similar tool. At its lower end, the punch penetrates into a channel which holds and guides a nail or pin. An opening in housing accommodates a spring acting at lower end of housing and upper end of collar on punch to force the punch into a normal upward position. Channel means consist of a plurality of interconnected parallel channels to accommodate fastenings of different types or sizes. Invented by Karl Richard Leopold Grauding, Stuttgart, Germany. Vested in the Alien Property Custodian. Application May 3, 1941. 5 claims.

2,332,318. MANUALLY OPERABLE BOOK PRESS useful in the flattening of a number of books at once. The base on which book rests is an open top box with reinforcing bars at bottom. Pipes joined in the shape of a rectangle with legs provide a frame parallel with the base. The "leg" pipes from the frame's four corners project downwardly to slide over vertical guide elements which project upwardly. These corner pipes are surrounded by spiral springs which tend to draw the top rectangular pipe frame down according to the thickness of the pile of books which hold up a pressing block that is hung beneath the frame. The pressing block has a lever-handle by which greater pressure is applied. A vertical ratch bar is notched so as to engage the lever-handle in its most depressed position, thereby maintaining pressure on books for the required period of time. Invented by Carlton W. Hughes, Fort Worth, Texas. Unassigned. Application May 18, 1942. 2 claims.

2,332,425. FRONT EDGE COVERING DEVICE for a book which extends the length of the free edges of the book's covers to reinforce the edges and protect the leaves of the closed book. The device is in the form of a channeled fitting, cast or stamped with its length the same as length of book and width the same as thickness of book. Two slots in the member receive free edges of the covers. The device may be used for different books or it may be secured to one side of book by adhesive. A front chamber accommodates small articles such as pencil, pen, stamps, etc., which are held in place when the device is slid over the edges of a book's covers. Invented by Kenneth Aranoff, Chicago, Ill. Unassigned. Application November 2, 1942. 8 claims.

Composing Room Equipment:

2,330,656. HAND TOOL FOR "RECUTTING" AIR DUCTS of the lip of typesetting casting pots. It provides a pair of set pins which rest into the two neighboring funnels of the lip of the casting pot to brace and align the tool for the cutting operation. Cutting element is positioned between set pins and is connected to a geared shaft which is operated by a hand wheel. Because the tool brings the cutting element in exact alignment with air ducts, this exact job may be performed easily. Invented by Adolf Zunzer, Waldshut, Hochrhein, Germany. Vested in the Alien Property Custodian. Application April 24, 1941. 4 claims.

2,332,437. HAND-SET TYPE with shallow face units that are separate from type body. Objects are said to be to reduce the cost of type and the amount of storage space required. Face units bearing the characters have only a small depth of metal beneath the characters but carry depending legs which fit into a line body element that is grooved on its upper face to receive the face units and to serve as a composer's stick. In this way a line of the face units can be assembled by hand in proper alignment and changed at will as freely as in a composing stick but without the necessity for use of any such device. When face units are aligned in a basic body element, the units can be fastened in accurate position by locking means integral with basic body or by separate side plates with tongued top edges which fit into side grooves in the assembled unit, the side grooves being formed by the legs of the aligned face units. A body unit and face units when assembled together give movable type-high type for printing. Invented by George Chisholm, New York, N. Y. Unassigned. Application December 17, 1940. 8 claims.

Feeding, Folding, Delivery:

2,331,030. WEB ALIGNING APPARATUS useful in winding a web of paper, fabric, etc. It may be used with many different types of existing machinery or incorporated as a unit in machinery now being built. The aligning action of this apparatus is dependent upon and determined by the maintenance or regulation of combination spring and pneumatic pressure factors. These are easy to produce and install, and once calibrated to the requirements of the particular operation, can be left alone without further adjustment. Invented by Alfred T. King, Upper Darby, Pa. Assigned to Hess and Barker, Philadelphia, Pa. Application March 4, 1941. 2 claims.

2,331,533. MECHANISM FOR FEEDING CARDBOARD SHEETS, etc., to creasing, folding, or other treatment machinery from a feed pile from which it is desired to successively remove the lowermost sheet. The feed device comprises a suction cup connected to the frame, a flexible pipe coupling connected to the cup and to a reciprocating vacuum pump. A continuously driven motion transmission mechanism effects the reciprocating motion of the frame in synchronized relationship to the stroke of the pump piston. A pair of feed rolls is rotated by the mechanism. An adjustable stop plate permits the lowermost board of the pile to pass into the nip of the feed rolls. Invented by Edwin Leslie Bishop, Birmingham, England. Unassigned. Application January 28, 1942. 5 claims.

2,332,310. IMPROVED WEB TENSION APPARATUS adapted for use with the supply web to high speed rotary printing presses. Friction is applied to the surface of a web roll from a source of power through a fluid coupling so as to effect a continuous constant control of web regardless of variations in power supply which may tend to cause a variation in tension of web. A compact fluid clutch is employed to transmit power from an ordinary motor to the tension strap for web roll, and no outside power other than that of the motor is required. The most minute differentials in power transmission may be quickly effected by fluid clutch to maintain tension of web at a substantially constant value from the beginning to end of web roll. Invented by Hobart N. Durham, Manhasset, N. Y. Assigned

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ZOMO ELECTRIC ZINC ◆ A-Z ELECTRIC ALLOY

to The Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill. Application May 17, 1940. 5 claims.

Miscellaneous:

2,330,619. COMBINED MAILING WRAPPER AND COVER for magazine, book, etc. The cover is folded about the book or magazine to form a protective covering therefor and its two end flaps are folded under the top and bottom covers of the book or magazine. A third overlying flap, on the outside of the wrapper and positioned at the point where the under flap folds within the book, is designed to fold over the opening side of the book to adhesively secure it for mailing. Invented by Harry C. Pomerans, New York, N. Y. Unassigned. Application March 14, 1942. 2 claims.

2,331,818. MACHINE FOR BALING NEWSPAPER by which varying sized bundles may be securely bound. A pressure ram compresses the material upon a fixed table. A measure and cutter connected to the ram automatically measure and cut a length of wire to surround bundle, concurrently feeding wire beneath the bundle. Immediately following the cutting of the length of wire, the ends are bent upwardly along sides of bundles, then are overlapped, gripped and welded. The processes are controlled by switches. Invented by Richard E. Wallace, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Assigned to The Toronto Star Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Application December 23, 1940. 23 claims.

Plate Making:

2,329,852. IMPROVED RUBBER ISOMER ADHESIVE. (This patent issued September 21 and inadvertently was not reported in the October Printing Equipment Engineer.) The adhesive is useful in bonding rubber to leather, glass, or in connection with the application of rubber engraver's blankets to lead backing sheets. An example of the composition, by weight, is: Rubber isomer—100 parts; Tetrachloroquinone—8 parts; Hexamethylenetetramine—4 parts; Solvent (e.g. solvent naphtha) to make a 20%-30% solution. Invented by Herbert J. Reid, Fairlawn, N. J. Assigned to United States Rubber Company, New York, N. Y. Application November 26, 1938. 11 claims.

2,331,245. METHOD AND COMPOSITION FOR TREATING LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATES bearing a printing image, in order to provide a film over the plates for protecting them during non-use. The protector is easily applied from water solution, is non-hygroscopic and non-peeling after drying, incompatible with inks and asphalt solutions. An example of the material is: Dextrine—25 parts; Methyl cellulose—7½ parts; Sodium benzoate—½ part; Water—175 parts. The mixture is said to have properties of viscosity and film-forming approximately equal to those of the usual gum arabic solution. Invented by Hugo Stockmayer, Rutherford, N. J. Assigned to General Printing Ink Corporation, New York, N. Y. Application August 3, 1942. 8 claims.

2,331,770. ELECTRO - MECHANICAL ENGRAVED PRINTING PLATE made by transmitted signal. In the transmitting circuit, a device is provided for automatically compensating for the tone distortion developed in the system which results in a departure from the desired relation between the light reflecting or transmitting properties of corresponding areas of an original positive or negative and the print from which the plate is engraved. The compensating device in the circuit comprises a pair of multi-electrode vacuum tubes connected in tandem, each of the tubes having an input and output circuit. A high impedance is created in the output of the first tube for signal currents below a set value. A device coupled to the input circuit of second tube produces a high impedance condition below a set signal current value. Invented by Alfred S. Gano, Rochester, N. Y. Assigned to Press Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Application March 31, 1942. 6 claims.

2,331,772. PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A PRINTING PLATE which is equally applicable to halftone and line work, having sharp, clear-cut edges. The process comprises: (1) forming a first image from a coating material on the face of a printing plate, the image being an exact replica of the image to be printed; (2) forming a second image from a coating material over the first image, the second image being identical with the first image but being formed of lines and marks of greater size than, and overlapping the lines and marks forming the first image; (3) etching the plate having both images thereon so as to take a relatively deep bite in the portions of the plate outside of the second image; (4) removing the second image from the plate while leaving the first image intact; and, lastly, subjecting the plate to successive etching operations in each of which a relatively shallow bite is taken from the unprotected portions of the plate and applying to the top of the raised portions of the plate containing the first image between successive etching operations, an acid-resisting fluid which is caused to run at least partially down the etched sides of the raised portions. Invented by James H. Gibson, Teaneck, N. J. Unassigned. Application April 15, 1941. 1 claim.

2,332,003. METHOD OF ETCHING OR ENGRAVING by chemical or electrochemical means. Electroplated chromium or other plated metal is placed on the well polished surface of the printing roller before engraving is done. The thin metal is cut or drilled through. The bare base metal is then etched the desired depth with any suitable chemical or electrochemical action which will leave the electroplated metal unaltered on unattached portions as a protective coating for the surface of the engraved object. Invented by Francis H. M. New, Taylors, S. C. Unassigned. Application June 28, 1941. 3 claims.

Printing Inks and Related Chemicals:

2,329,798. ACETATE ARTIFICIAL SILK DYESTUFFS. (This patent issued September 21 and inadvertently was not reported in the October Printing Equipment Engineer.) Printing may be effected by making a paste of the dyestuff and a gum thickening, and printing assistants, printing the paste on the textile material, steaming and washing. Water-soluble anthraquinone dyestuffs are made by interesting a beta-hydroxyethyl-aminoanthroquinone with an anhydride of an aromatic or aliphatic dicarboxylic acid having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms in the correct proportions for the formation of the mono-ester and then converting the mono-ester into a soluble salt. Invented by William Wyndham Tatum, Blackley, Manchester, England. Assigned to Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, a Corporation of Great Britain. Application November 25, 1938. 10 claims.

2,330,217. PHENOL ALDEHYDE TYPE OF RESINS useful in enamels, paints and inks. A wetting agent such as "Aerosol O. T." is used to improve the reactive contact between phenols or their reactive products in formaldehyde solution with a small amount of acid catalyst. The phenol used is an alkyl phenol having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain and the wetting agent has a sulfonic acid group therein. Invented by James V. Hunn, Chicago, Ill. Assigned to The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Application July 22, 1940. 14 claims.

2,330,291. AZO DYE INTERMEDIATES, useful in dying fabrics, which can be converted by heavy metallic salt into water insoluble pigments which may be used for paints, inks, and rubber colors. The dye may be developed on a fiber by treatment with a solution of diazotized amine or any stabilized azo amino compounds used in dye printings. The dyes impart to the fabric a slight waterproofing effect. Acetic acid and zinc dust may be used. These organic dye compounds contain at least two dye-forming or dye-coupling nuclei connected by a wholly alphatic chain containing amide groups, and within the chain, apart from terminal groups, at least one amide group and derived from bifunctional compounds in which the functional groups are capable of amide formation. Amide groups are, in a preferred modification, separated by at least two hydrogen bearing carbon atoms. An example is: Dimethyl adipate is heated with hexamethylenediamine and the methyl alcohol is removed. Invented by James Emory Kirby, Wilmington, Del. Assigned to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del. Application October 24, 1939. 12 claims.

2,330,428. MANUFACTURE OF A COATING composed of a pigment in the form of a precipitated calcium carbonate and an adhesive adapted to bind and bond such coating to a surface. The adhesive is selected from the group composed of casein, starch, and alpha protein. The coating is useful in coating paper, as a cold water paint and as a water ink for printing wallpaper. The calcium carbonate has a particle size ranging from 1 to 5 microns. The coating when diluted with water, applied to paper, and dried, will give a Dennison wax test of at least 5. Invented by Ausker E. Hughes, Wyandotte, Harold B. Browne, Trenton, and Howard F. Roderick, Grosse Isle, Mich. Assigned by mesne assignments to Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. Application October 28, 1940. 7 claims.

2,330,667. METHOD OF MAKING HEAT SET INK of the solvent evaporating type which is easily flushed, uniformly dispersed and stable. A plurality of metallic soaps which may be made from fatty acids, are used in the vehicle. They improve the pigment wetting power of vehicle and permit original water to be readily removed. Zinc rosinate is preferred. An example of heat-set flushed red ink is: Flushing vehicle, Barium rosinate—57 parts; Cobalt sozate—6 parts; Petroleum fraction solvent—37 parts; Vehicle—100 parts. This is heated to dissolve, allowed to cool, and 5-100 parts of a mixer is added comprising Lithol Red toner or lake (dry basis) as 20 to 40% pulp. This is mixed, water removed, milled, and body is adjusted with additional solvent. Invented by Isidor M. Bernstein, Brooklyn, N. Y. Assigned to H. D. Roosen Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application January 12, 1942. 5 claims.

2,330,775. PRODUCTION OF NOVEL DYEING EFFECT in cellulose fabrics by altering the capacity for dyes of a part of the fabrics by reaction with a quaternary ammonium compound having as an N-substituent at least one oxymethyl group, which compound may be applied by printing. An example is: An all-spun rayon fabric is padded through a warm 15% solution of acetyloxymethyl butyloxymethyl morpholinium chloride, dried,

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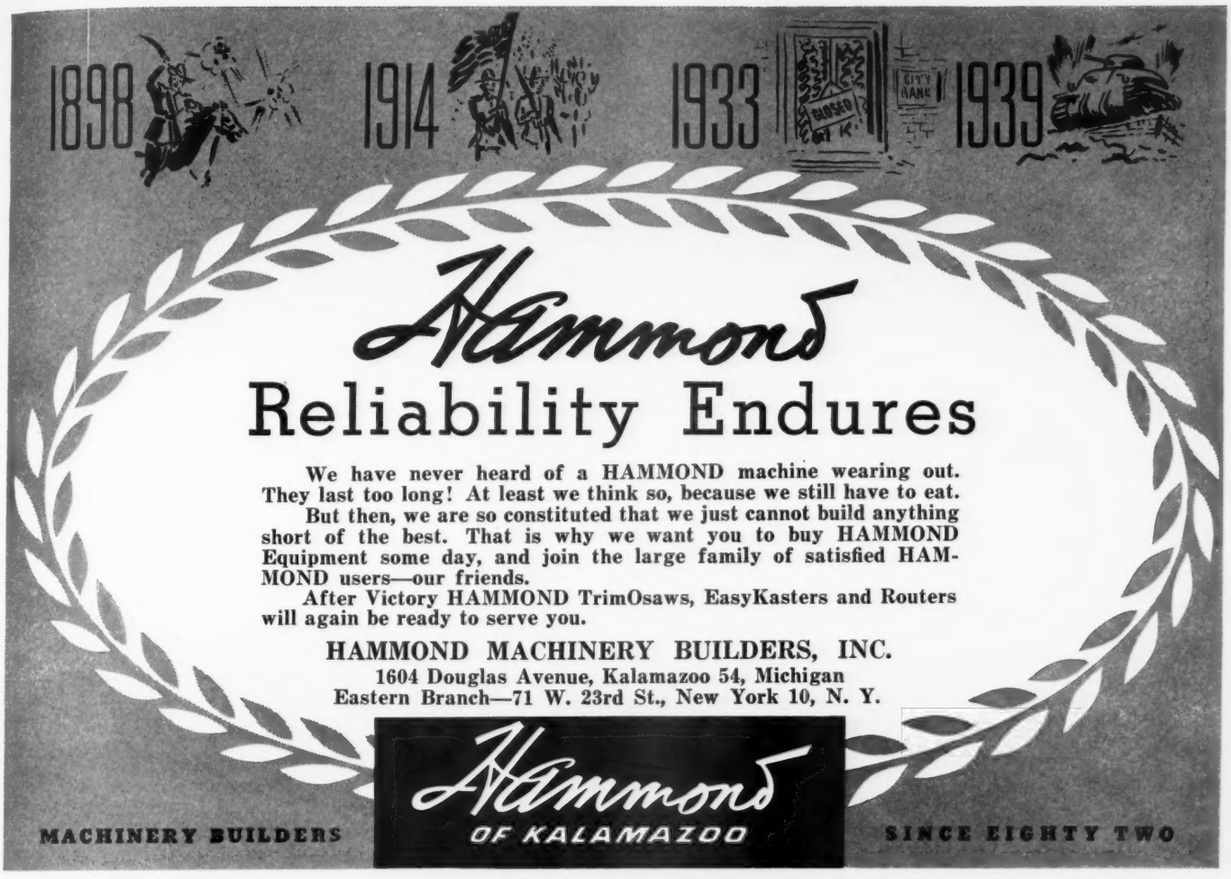
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heated for 20 minutes in an oven at 150 deg. C., and thereafter laundered in hot soap solution, rinsed, and entered in a bath containing 1% Diazine Black OH, held between 80 deg. and 100 deg. C. The treated part takes very little dye. Invented by Louis H. Bock, Huntingdon Valley, and Alva L. Houk, Philadelphia, Pa. Assigned to Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Application March 12, 1941. 8 claims.

2,330,908. FORMATION OF AZO DYES useful in printing pastes. The polyazo dyestuff may be produced by coupling a tetrazotized aromatic di-primary-amine with an arylamide of a 3-hydroxy-2-carboxy di-phenylene oxide. The dyes are water-insoluble. Invented by Henry Charles Olpin and Edmund Stanley, Spondon, near Derby, England. Assigned to Celanese Corporation of America, New York, N. Y. Application July 9, 1940. 12 claims.

2,331,169. ESTERS OF METHYLOL PHENOLS useful in printing inks, varnishes and other oleoresinous compositions. Fatty acids and pigments such as litharge and zinc oxide may be used. An example is: A mixture of 85.2 grams of stearic acid (0.3 mol) and 35.2 grams of 2,4,6-tris-(acetoxymethyl)-phenol acetate (0.1 mol) is heated 3 hours at 250 deg. to 255 deg. C. During this time 18 grams (0.3 mol) of acetic acid distills off. The product is a wax-like material having an acid number 15. Invented by Herman A. Bruson, Philadelphia, Pa. Assigned to The Resinous Products & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Application May 9, 1940. 7 claims.

2,331,194. QUICK DRYING INK for use in intaglio or rotogravure printing. It comprises gilsonite, asphalt, and mixtures thereof, dissolved in a solvent composed of an aliphatic alcohol of 5 carbon atoms or less in the chain and a petroleum naphtha whose major component consists of 8 carbon atoms or less in the chain and has a boiling point of not mcre than 130 deg. C. The alcohol and naphtha are mixed in a proportion to produce a binary azeotropic mixture of a minimum boiling point-maximum vapor pressure character and having a boiling point of the order of not more than 100 deg. C. The completed ink comprises up to 50% or more of gilsonite, etc., dissolved in the solvent. Invented by Clarence E. Irion, Montclair, N. J. Assigned to General Printing Ink Corporation, New York, N. Y. Application August 11, 1939. 12 claims.

2,331,671. MONOALKYLOL CYANAMIDES useful in the formation of printing inks and dye pastes. The cyanamides of the formula RHNCN are prepared by reacting the corresponding monoalkylolamine, RNH-, and a cyanogen halide, for example, 2 mols of monoethylolamine and 1 mol of cyanogen chloride react to form 1 mol each of monoethyl cyanamide and monoethylolamine hydrochloride. The reaction may be carried out in an inert solvent. Invented by Walter P. Ericks, Stamford, Conn. Assigned to American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y. Application January 31, 1942. 5 claims.

2,331,805. IMPROVED ESTERIFICATION PRODUCT useful in making ink. The condensates are formed from rosin acids and esters thereof with an aldehyde and an unsaturated polycarboxylic acid. An example of the condensate, per parts by weight, is: N-wood rosin—800; Formaldehyde—75; Maleic anhydride—43.75. The condensate is esterified with glycerin, using about 12 parts by weight of glycerin to 100 parts of the condensate. Invented by Paul H. Scrutchfield, Chester, Va. Assigned to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Application October 3, 1941. 14 claims.

2,331,929. IMPROVED GRINDING MILL for preparing the dope used to coat carbon paper, for grinding pigment for printing inks, etc. The material is placed between a pair of rolls. It is prevented from leaking out from ends of the trough between the rolls by discs pressed against the roll ends. The discs are adapted to rotate with one roll. Fingers, on the transverse rotating shaft, carrying the discs at its end, stir up the dope or pigment carried between the rolls. Invented by Frederick H. Pembroke, Brighton, N. Y. Unassigned. Application September 10, 1940. 3 claims.

2,332,048. WATER-SOLUBLE CARBOXYETHYL CELLULOSE ETHER useful as a thickening agent for printing pastes, coating materials, sizes, etc. Cellulose is reacted with a strong hydroxide and acrylonitrile at a temperature between 50 deg. C. and 35 deg. C. for 1½ hours to produce beta-carboxyethyl cellulose ether soluble in water even in fully acid state. Acetic acid is used. Invented by Louis H. Bock, Huntingdon Valley, and Alva L. Houk, Philadelphia, Pa. Assigned to Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Application January 17, 1942. 5 claims.

2,332,066. PRINTING INK VARNISH which is quick drying and hard, and gives a scuff resistant film. It has sufficient water tolerance to resist separation of the binder from the solvent used even in high humidities, but which can be used in inks which may be subjected to the action of water after printing to form a film binder over top to prevent offset. Zein, a prolamine type of protein derived from corn is used. A typical example is, per parts by weight: Diethylene glycol—56; "Teglac 127"—40; Zein—4. Invented by Donald Robert Erickson and Paul J. Thoma, Kalamazoo, Mich. Assigned to Michigan Research Laboratories, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich. Application June 2, 1941. 4 claims.

2,332,121. TEXTILE PRINTING PASTE containing a water-soluble dyestuff and, as a thickener and carrier, an aqueous emulsion of a water-soluble cellulose ether, the emulsion being either the oil-in-water type or the water-in-oil type. The ethers may be ethyl cellulose, propyl cellulose, mixed ethyl butyl cellulose, etc. The emulsifying agents may be the alkali metal salts of the higher aliphatic half ester sulfates, as sodium lauryl sulfate, sulfonated castor oil, soaps as sodium stearate, etc. The paste may be further thickened by the use of starch. The paste may be applied by printing rolls and screens such as in screen printing. Invented by William W. Trowell, Greenville, S. C. Assigned to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Application September 9, 1939. 2 claims.

Printing Presses and Equipment:

2,330,321. SYSTEM OF MOUNTING THE DISTRIBUTING AND FORM ROLLERS of the inking system of a rotary printing press to move them into and out of operative position and to lock them in operative position. Distributing drums are supported in the press frame. A plurality of distributing and form rollers are on opposite sides of the drums. Frames are pivotally mounted on press frame to support the rollers. Links are connected to the frames and are coupled eccentrically with a drive shaft operated by a hydraulic motor. Invented by William Arnold Whitehead, Preston, England. Assigned to The Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill. Application January 7, 1942. 4 claims.

2,330,359. IMPROVED INKING ARRANGEMENT for a printing press wherein an auxiliary roller is positioned in contacting relation with the fountain roller. The auxiliary roller is continuously rotated, thereby subjecting the ink to a grinding action and spreading it evenly over the auxiliary roller as a film of the desired character. The ink film is picked up by an oscillatory ductor roller which intermittently engages the auxiliary roller and transfers the ink to the ink-distributing roller. Invented by Frederick W. Hill, Rutherford, N. J. Assigned to General Printing Ink Corp., New York, N. Y. Application August 2, 1940. 4 claims.

2,330,491. LUBRICATORS for cooperating printing cylinder bearers which operate in rolling engagement under printing impression pressure. A yieldable lubricating wick is secured to a fixed supporting member and supported in wiping engagement with the peripheral face of bearer. The lubricant receptacle is rigidly secured to the support and communicates with the wick whereby the wick deposits the requisite quantity of lubricant on the peripheral face of bearer to provide a lubricant cushion and thereby reduce friction at contacting areas of the cooperating bearers. Invented by William F. Huck, Richmond Hill, N. Y. Assigned to R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Application June 4, 1942. 4 claims.

2,331,042. DRYING APPARATUS for paper or cloth webs. A plurality of relatively small blowers, which can be enclosed in the same space now available in conventional

drying apparatus, are used. Drying is said to be more uniform without the necessity of heating the air to as high a degree as with a single large blower. Invention also provides for heated air to be directed to both sides of the paper simultaneously. Movable deflectors are used to balance and direct the air pressure to prevent distortion of paper. Invented by Ralph C. Parkes, Glenside, Pa. Unassigned. Application December 20, 1941. 4 claims.

2,331,637. INKING DEVICE applicable generally and being illustrated in connection with a typical job press of the Gordon type and a typical cylinder press of the flat bed type. Device obviates inking rollers and inking disks or drums, thus eliminating expensive replacements and constant washing. In place of the usual ink disk supported between the two runways, a bracket arm is secured to support an ink reservoir which extends across the press above and forward of the chase bed. An elongated reel, immersed in the ink reservoir, carries a flexible inking sheet such as close woven silk. The sheet's upper edge is secured to the reel and wound under tension of a winding spring. Its lower edge is removably secured along the upper edge of the chase bed. All the usual inking rollers of the press are removed except the forward one, which serves to roll the inking sheet against the type faces in the chase. By this method, quick drying fluid ink may be used instead of tacky ink thereby obviating need for offset-preventing spray guns. Also the entire area of type is inked uniformly without the possibility that the first side of the form contacted by an inking roller will be inked heavier than the far side of the form. Colors of ink can be changed quickly without intermediate washings. Invented by Jack C. Talbert, Denver, Colo. Unassigned. Application August 9, 1941. 8 claims.

2,332,067. IMPROVED DRIER for quickly drying a moving freshly printed or coated sheet. Invention is an improvement on that shown in patent 2,103,812 and is a continuation-in-part of patent 2,242,995 reported in the June 1941 Printing Equipment Engineer. The drying air is discharged upon a moving sheet at an acute angle against direction of travel of sheet, confined along surface for a distance to insure proper drying action, and is withdrawn at an acute angle which extends oppositely first angle. The drier comprises a series of independent units connected to air supply and exhaust lines at opposite sides of sheet. Exhaust nozzles are about twice as large as supply nozzles. Throughout the housing is a directing baffle for insuring proper direction and distribution of drying and exhaust currents. The sheet is tensioned in a convex path as it passes drier. Invented by Emil Ericksson, Chicago, Ill. Assigned to Standard Process Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Application July 26, 1939. 10 claims.

2,332,162. MECHANICAL MOVEMENT providing a delayed stroke and a fast return suitable for various purposes such as for a bar folder in printing, for a take-off in printing presses and for a main drive or feed drive on printing presses. A link is pivotally connected to a crank rotating at a uniform velocity. An arm pivotally mounted in fixed space relation to axis of rotation of crank, is oscillated by link and moves mechanism to be operated. A device providing an automatic variable length connection between link and arm comprises a crosshead pivotally connected intermediate its end, to the end of link and two other links pivotally connected at one end to opposite ends of crosshead and pivotally connected at other end of arm at points thereon in longitudinally spaced relation. A spring urges links to swing in one direction relative to arm. In the Gordon printing press, the new movement is said to make possible the printing of a greater number of prints per minute and to permit the handling of larger sheets with greater safety. Invented by Herbert Morton, Joliet, Ill. Unassigned. Application October 29, 1942. 14 claims.

For patent Research in the U. S. Patent Office, or a prompt estimate on any type of search, address INVENTION, INC., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Cuneo Press Employs Electric Welding for Equipment Repairs

By FRANCIS A. WESTBROOK*

*Mechanical Engineer. (*Pictures courtesy Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.*)

THE Cuneo Press of Chicago recently completed repairs to a Cottrell, four-color press by means of electric welding which has saved some $3000.00 over making replacement of the broken parts and an indefinite amount of lost production time. The repairs were made by welding in 3½ hrs.

This printing establishment operates many different types of presses, and has a well organized maintenance crew to keep the equipment in first class operating condition. It was realized that under war conditions it would be an extremely difficult matter to obtain replacement parts and that delays with important equipment out of service would be involved. For this reason, it was decided to purchase a portable welding machine for repairing broken parts.

The first job tackled with the new welding machine was on the Cottrell four-color press, shown in Fig. 1. The two bearer plate rings, one at each end of the bearer plate and attached to the latter were broken, probably due to the vibration to which they are subjected. These parts, being well inside the press, would necessitate tearing it down rather completely if the rings were to be replaced. However, by employing the welding process, it was not necessary to do any dismantling at all as the welder could get inside with his electrodes and do the job without removing the rings and with a minimum of trouble.

Fig. 2 shows the welding in progress. The welder is using ⅛ in. welding rod known as Fleetweld No. 5 and drawing about 90 amps. of current. In Fig. 3 is seen the welder pointing his finger at the ring which he has just welded at the break. There is a similar break in the other ring at the other end of the bearer plate, which is at the left but is not included in the picture.

An interesting point about this repair job is that the breaks occured while the press was in operation but the run was completed before repairs were made. The welding job in question was done by a 300 amp. shielded arc Lincoln Electric Co. machine, which is used for repairing many types of broken parts and for building up cutting tools. The Cuneo company also operates a 300 amp. Westinghouse machine, purchased some time ago. The company has its own welding operators, one of whom did the job shown in the illustrations. As the organization comprises five plants in Chicago and one in Milwaukee, this equipment is useful in its maintenance setup.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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CHAPTER IV

(Some time later) Enclosed is our order for 1 gross tubes of *Booth's Zink Cut Cement.* In view of its value to us for mounting cuts, we find it advantageous to order in this quantity.

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Chrome Plating Developments

(Continued from page 24)

Only Working Edge Plated

Just as a matter of information, and without going into a description of the plating process, the tool to be plated is used as a cathode in the bath. "The cutting edge of the tool," according to Mr. Birdsall, "is immersed ¼ in. below the surface of the solution so only that portion is plated. It, of course, is not necessary to plate the entire tool."

Life of Electrotype Greatly Extended

Mr. Birdsall also reports an interesting trial run conducted by the Rumford Press, Concord, N. H., with the blue plate used on the title page (page 1) of the January 1943 issue of the *Readers' Digest*. A nickeltype was made in the conventional manner. After running off 300,000 copies of the issue, the nickeltype was so badly worn that it could no longer be used. A duplicate plate was then made in the same manner except that it was finished with chrome plating by the Lundbye process. After running off the remainder of the copies needed—1,300,000—the plate was still in perfect condition. It is estimated that it could be used for a run of 5,000,000 copies . . . With runs of 5,000,000 copies now in sight, the process makes it possible to print any magazine from a single set of plates.

Uses Extended on Printing Equipment

In its own plant, Crowell-Collier has treated equipment parts by the Lundbye process. The increase in life of the different parts so treated ranges from 50% up to 900%. A list of the parts is reported by Mr. Lundbye as follows:

BINDERY:

JUENGST STITCHER:

Stitcher dies
Feed roller holders
Drive bars
Cover deck separators
Drivers
Stitcher bars
Cutters
Feed dogs
Check dogs
Former dies
Supporters
Former hooks
Drivers
Clinchers
Feed rollers
Block cutters
Check rollers
Gauge plates
Gauge pins
Tail clamp pawls
Cover feed dogs
Driver dies

CROSS FEEDER:

Pawls
Feeder ratchets
Tail clamp ratchets

SEYBOLD TRIMMER:

Knives
Router bits
Clutch assembly

DEXTER FOLDER:

Delivery feed pawls
Gears

NEW JERSEY STITCHER:

Drives
Annels
Side guides

CARLYLE-JOHNSON CLUTCH

Numerous pieces
Expansion ratchets

COMPOSING ROOM:

Slitting saws
Files
Drills

PLATE FOUNDRY:

Files
Band saws
Router bits
Cutting tools
Cutters

JOB BINDERY:

Knurled rollers for Cleveland folder

LETTERPRESS PRESSROOM:

Press cutting knives for folders and flat deliveries

GRAVURE DEPARTMENT:

Knives
Knife blades
Doctor blades
Roller-bearing sleeves

MAILING:

Gears
Knives

SHIPPING:

Cutters

STENCIL ROOM

Punches

ELECTROTYPES AND STEREOTYPES:

Plating both kinds of plates

Federal, WPB and GPO Paper Conservation

THE Government of the United States, as well as the newspaper, magazines and commercial printers and book publishers, is curtailing its use of paper. The Federal savings, as reflected in orders to the Government Printing Office, are estimated at about 25% of annual paper usage.

Efforts of Federal bureaus and agencies to curtail their use of paper and also to save essential wood pulp from which paper is made, are reffected by reports recently made to Harold Booschenstein, Coordinator of WPB activities involving production and conservation of pulpwood, pulp, paper and paper products.

A saving of 7,800,000 lbs. of printing papers and approximately 182,000,000 lbs. of chemical wood pulp is reported by Public Printer A. E. Giegengack covering GPO printing jobs for Federal agencies during the fiscal year 1943. The reduction of government orders is estimated by the GPO at approximately 25%.

Writing paper mills, manufacturing bond, ledger, mimeograph, duplicator and flat writing papers, report a 24% reduction in government orders placed during the four-week period from August 14 to September 4, as compared to the preceding four-week period. From a percentage standpoint, covering government tonnage percentage of total paper production by the writing paper mills, this is the largest paper segment affected by Federal consumption.

Another index as to what governmental conservation is accomplishing is revealed in a statement from Robert C. Clark, Chief of the WPB Printing and Distribution Control Branch, who reports a saving of approximately 1000 T. of critically scarce paper per year, and a quarter of a million dollars, not to mention a great saving in manhours, transportation and storage space. This was accomplished by a more economical distribution of forms, revision of 3200 mailing lists, establishment of minimum quantities in printing orders, elimination of certain field work, salvage, etc. He is confident that a saving of fully 25% of critical paper, the Federal Government's goal, can be effected annually. The WPB quota of paper saving is 5000 T. per annum.

Some of the economies reported by the Public Printer on Federal paper conservation will effect the following approximate annual savings:

More than 178,700,000 lbs. of bleached chemical wood pulp through substitution of unbleached chemical wood pulp and ground wood in sulphite paper making;

Several million pounds of chemical wood pulp by increasing the ash content from 2 to 5% in specifications for rag manifold, bond, ledger and index papers;

Three million pounds of paper, through substitution of light for heavy weight print papers;

Four million pounds of paper as a result of elimination and size revisions, and

Eight hundred thousand pounds of paper by introduction of half and three-quarters sizes of letterheads.

GPO conservation measures instigated nearly two years ago include: Substitution of unbleached pulp for bleached; Elimination of eleven grades of papers from paper schedule; Reduction of brightness standards to save chlorine; use of lighter weights of paper; Reduction of number of sizes and standardization of letterheads, scratch-pads, forms and blank paper; Curtailment in use of chipboard and newsboard; Reduction in number of copies of letters and forms; Utilization of both sides of sheets and single spacing in office memos, mimeographing and other duplicating processes; Reduction of margins in letters and forms; and Elimination of wrapping when unnecessary, and limitation of inventories to three months where practical.

On July 1, 1943, the GPO also reduced the weight of envelopes by about 20%.

Munsell and Ostwald Color Systems

General Printing Ink Corporation announces that the issuance of Color Standards folder recently resulted in requests for detailed information about a number of the systems mentioned. The folder presented a check list of 34 color systems and color standards widely used in American industry and science. As a starter, GPI has prepared a 24 page illustrated booklet containing a description of the two major color systems—those of Albert H. Munsell and Wilhelm Ostwald. It is suggested that the average layman should not find it difficult to apply these systems to his own needs. Also contained within the booklet are some interesting data on The Elements of Color by Faber Birren, an outstanding authority on color. Copies of the booklet are available upon request to General Printing Ink Corporation, 100 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N. Y.

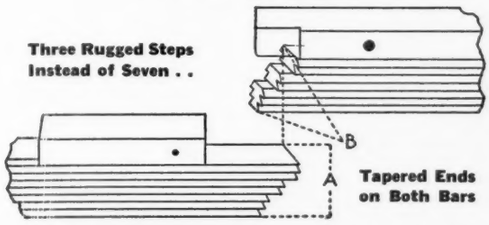
Offers Franklin Quotations Gratis

The National Franklin Committee, Benjamin Franklin Parkway at 20th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa., offers free of charge a collection of selected quotations from Benjamin Franklin's writings for use by creative printers in designing letterheads, booklets, broadsides, mail inserts and the like. The quotations deal with taxes, inflation, absenteeism, winning the war, and other current problems

When you replace second elevator and distributor box bars, we suggest the *Star* IMPROVED TYPE.

The small additional cost will be repaid many times over . . .

Here is why:



Follow the dotted line "A" from the back corner of the second elevator bar to the back corner of the distributor box bar. That is the line of travel. It is clear, then, that the back corner of the second elevator bar as it moves back to position clears the front corner of the distributor box bar by a large margin, "B" representing angle of taper of distributor box bar.

RESULT: It is almost impossible to break the end of a distributor box bar, and because of this design it is possible to get so close an adjustment between bars, as to close the gap necessary between ordinary bars. ***This means a saving of at least 50% in the life of matrix combinations.***

Precision
TRADE ★ MARK
Parts

LINOTYPE PARTS COMPANY

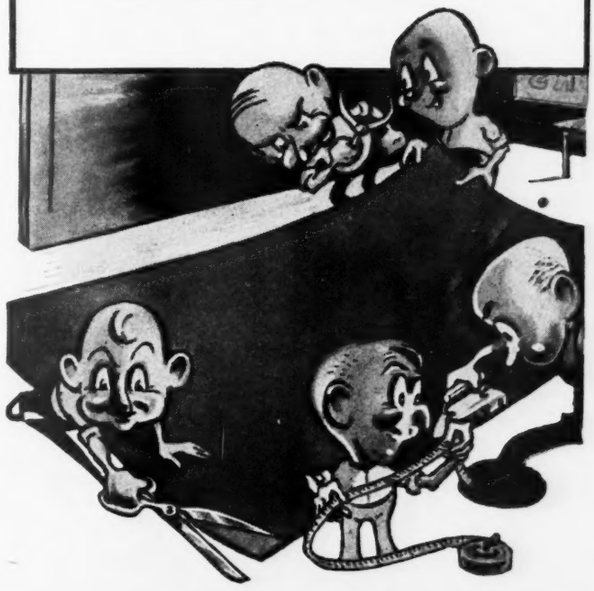
WEATHERLY, PA.
(Factory and Main Office)

KANSAS CITY, MO.
314 West 10th St.

CHICAGO 318 W Randolph St.
MINNEAPOLIS 503 Fourth Ave., South
DENVER 1441 Blake St.

ACE BELTS HAVE BROKEN ALL RECORDS FOR WEAR

"TAILOR-MADE" FOR YOUR NEEDS



MORLEY TRUTONE MATS

*M*ORLEY Trutone Mats are carefully aged and when the need arises are developed to meet individual requirements. Besides, they have a special coating which brings your reproduction the greatest possible tone value. You'll like the deep highlight dots . . . the way Morley Trutone Mats hold depth longer than any others . . . by actual test! For *real* satisfaction, place your tailor-made order today!

THE MORLEY COMPANY
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WE ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR "E" FLAG NOW CARRIES A WHITE STAR FOR CONTINUED MERITORIOUS SERVICE ON THE PRODUCTION FRONT

Utilizes Sawdust in Making Pulp

IT has been reported to the War Production Board that a Southern pulp mill has succeeded in utilizing sawdust in making pulp. The sawdust used was a mixture resulting from the mill's own operations and additional sawdust taken from a large pile which had been accumulating at a nearby mill during the past two years. It is reported that although the pulp made from this raw material could not be classified as No. 1 grade of kraft pulp, it was found superior to many grades of repulped waste paper. The pulp produced from this mixed sawdust was used in the manufacture of 9 pt. corrugating paper and other grades of paper and paperboard, where cleanliness and top strength qualities were not necessary.

Demonstration of Two-Color Offset Printing

RECENT Annual Reports of the Harris-Seybold-Potter Company have been modernized. These Reports have been prepared with several utilities in mind. First, of course, is the statement of the financial condition and operations of the company. Next, the Reports have been prepared so as to make them interesting and comprehensive to stockholders, employees and customers. One of the prime objects in publishing the Reports in revised form is to demonstrate the possibilities of the offset-lith process, by which process this year's report has been executed.

The 1943 Report which has just recently been published, consists of 24 pages and cover, 8— in. by 11 in. size. The Report is well illustrated. Previous Reports have been executed by four-color offset-lith. To demonstrate what can be accomplished, the current Report is printed in two-color effects.

The 1943 Report contains a variety of informative material. The reader is made acquainted with the war-time activities of the company; a double-page spread is devoted to employee activities; there is a memorial page to Alfred F. Harris who passed away in June; the names of employees in the armed forces are listed for both the Harris and Seybold Divisions of the company; another double-page spread lists the service records of employees ranging from 10 to 25 years' service; shown on an illustrated double-page spread are the company's peacetime products, the manufacture of which will be resumed in the future; President Mitchell presents a three-page easily-read Financial Review; the balance of the pages are used to present financial matters in such manner that anyone can understand them.

This Report is different than the old-style formal report which consisted principally of a cold statistical table and a formally-worded statement by an executive officer. Since the Annual Report has been "dressed up" by many of our leading companies over a several-year period, we believe the idea must be well worthwhile.

Shown here is the Army-Navy "E" pennant awarded to Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis., on Tuesday evening, September 21. Left to right are: President E. P. Hamilton; Brigadier General George F. Lull, Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant Commander T. H. Jones, U.S.N.R.; and Guido Berger, oldest employee of the firm in point of service.

Hamilton Awarded Army-Navy "E"

On Tuesday evening, September 21, the Army-Navy "E" pennant was awarded with suitable ceremonies to the Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. The award of the red, white, blue and yellow pennant was made for Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, by Brigadier General George F. Lull. President E. P. Hamilton received the pennant on behalf of the company and its employees.

More than 1500 persons were present during the ceremonies which were held at Thomas J. Walsh Memorial Field. Response to General Lull's presentation talk was made by E. P. Hamilton, president of the company. Lieut. Commander T. H. Jones, U.S.N.R., presented the Army-Navy "E" Award pins to a group representing the employees. Accepting the token pins in behalf of the entire plant and office were Guido Berger and several other employees from different departments. Acceptance address was made by Arthur H. Lohman.

Vice President Howell G. Evans served as master of ceremonies. One of the distinguished guests on the platform was Private Daniel A. Kelley of Boston, who merited the Purple Heart and recently returned from Guadalcanal and other southwest Pacific engagements. Mr. Kelley personally presented the "E" pins.

President Neal Dow Becker (second from right) receives for Intertype employees the Army-Navy Production Award for high achievement in producing war materials. Next to Mr., Becker is Lieut. T. W. Dewart, USNR, who presented the "E" pins. Major D. B. McMaster, U. S. Army, presented the flag.

Award to Intertype

Formal presentation of the Army-Navy "E" Award was made to Intertype Corporation at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on October 14. David L. Tilly, president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, acted as master of ceremonies. Representing the employees of Intertype were Mrs. Clara Fitzsimmons, Walter Cox, William E. Ritter and Frank Keegan.

On September 26, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, in part wrote as follows: "The award consists of a flag to be flown above your establishment and for each one of you a lapel pin symbolic of your great contribution to victory in this war for human liberty."

KIMBLE

CUSTOM-BUILT MOTORS

THE
PRODUCT OF NEARLY FORTY
YEARS OF SPECIALIZATION

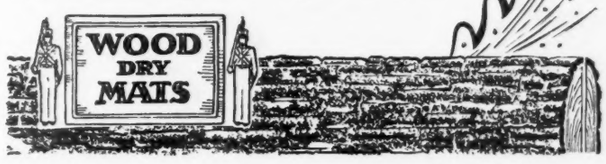
KIMBLE ELECTRIC
Division of Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.
2005 WEST HASTINGS STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DISTRIBUTED BY: AMERICAN
TYPE FOUNDERS

RIGHT FROM THE WOOD

FOR YEARS, Wood Flong, pioneer dry mat manufacturer, has developed mats for individual requirements of newspapers. For years, Wood service representatives have assisted newspapers with their mechanical problems.

Let our various departments work with you today as an aid toward better reproduction. Wood samples and service are always available for the asking.

WOOD FLONG CORPORATION
HOOSICK FALLS, NEW YORK
New York City Office: 551 Fifth Avenue



Illinois Conference

(Continued from page 13)

long as they are the best and most reliable means of news dissemination."

Mr. Moore paid tribute to the cooperation of newspaper mechanical departments in furthering paper conservation. He said: "All through this report will be found evidences that the mechanical departments are pitching in with ideas and using their skill to make it possible to use the limited space available to greatest advantage.

"Twenty-two papers have eliminated inside streamers and 27 have reduced the size of page 1 heads. Even more (35 papers) have reduced inside heads. Decks on heads have been eliminated by 17 papers.

"I was particularly interested in the comment on the body type made by those answering the questionnaire: 'No change to smaller body type—readability is essential.' Not a single paper changed to smaller body type. I think this is a tribute to the missionary work over the past few years conducted by printers in the interest of greater readability. Even the war-time shortage of space has not forced newspapers to go backward in this respect.

"It is important to cut out those things which can be cut without destroying our (the newspapers') usefulness. I think we could say that so far we have curtailed without destroying. Can we make next year's necessary cuts without destroying? That remains to be seen. But one thing is certain—they cannot be made without the continued support and interest of the mechanical departments.

"Many of the space-saving devices mentioned in this report are dependent upon the skill and interest of some mechanical department. I learned in talking with editors in Chicago that many of the best ideas came from the mechanical departments."

Clinics Held in Newspaper Mechanical Departments

THE Illinois Mechanical Conference departmental clinics were conducted in the plant of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*. The holding of such clinics is an amplification of the plan followed by the Iowa Mechanical Conference with respect to the machinists. Where this arrangement of the clinic sessions is feasible, it seems there are many advantages to be gained because the practical demonstrations with actual equipment make the discussions understood more readily.

The following chairmen were in charge of the clinics: *Composing Room*—Don Shelley of the East St. Louis (Ill.) *Journal*; *Machinists*—C. D. Entler of the Decatur (Ill.) *Herald* and *Review*; *Engravers*—Wilbur L. Augspurger of the Peoria (Ill.) *Star*; *Press and Stereo*—Ellsworth Bailey of the Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph*, and Co-Chairman Harley Mintun of the Peoria (Ill.) *Star*.

Composing Room Clinic

IN the composing room session seven main subjects and several others were discussed. 1—To reduce consumption of newsprint paper the members reported that they are using short folios, smaller heads, fewer decks in heads, cutting down on type-size for sports scores, etc.

It was brought out by Herschel Baldwin that composing room foremen and superintendents should go to their managements with ideas on ways and means of saving newsprint, instead of waiting for management to come to them.

Earl Anderson mentioned an interesting point. Before rationing started, many newspapers had already been conserving

Keep Each Press and the Floor Under It Clean To Encourage Regular Attention and Care

THE breeding place for serious troubles is a dirty press and a dirty floor *under* the press. Such conditions result in neglect—neglect that permits little troubles to grow up unnoticed. When each press and the floor under it are kept reasonably *clean*, getting under the press for a check-up is no problem and protective care of the machine is encouraged. — From Miehle *Wartime Care For Printing Presses*.

You only have to try a few samples of Burgess Chrome Mats to see the uniformly fine halftone work and experience the ease of manipulation. Ask for a demonstration.
254
A Laboratory Product
BURGESS
Chrome
MATS
BURGESS CELLULOSE COMPANY
Manufacturers and Distributors of Burgess Chrome and Tone-Tex Mats
FREEPORT
ILLINOIS
Pacific Coast Representative
RALPH LEBER CO.,
426 Polson Bldg.,
SEATTLE, WASH.

newsprint by using thinner column rules and narrower margins as economy measures. It is difficult for some of these newspapers to do much in a mechanical way to save paper. They will have to do most of the saving by getting their news programs reduced.

2—Personnel changes, not only in composing rooms but in other departments, have had a serious effect on coordination of work among the departments. This may hurt production. The *Pantagraph* has printed books and gives one to each new employee. The book tells the story of newspaper work in the *Pantagraph* and explains employee's benefits and describes a system of awarding cash for suggestions.

3—Some of the members get coordination between departments by holding regular inter-departmental meetings.

4—Economy measures due to the war have enabled many newspapers to reduce or eliminate many of the time-consuming extra services to advertisers. Aleck Massengale of the Peoria (Ill.) *Journal Transcript* said that by sending out fewer proofs and revises he has discovered they have fewer alterations in advertisements.

5—Metal is being conserved by some foremen who have breakup employees salvage some of the larger strip material. Another point brought out was that Sid Scott of the Urbana (Ill.) *Courier*, has established a system of keeping close check on light bulbs. It seemed to be the general belief that where possible, camp bulbs and tubes and metal pot lights heating elements would last longer if not switched on and off any oftener than necessary.

6—While composing rooms in some instances have not been hit so hard by the manpower shortage most of them have suffered. One executive reported losing 18 out of 78 men, mostly to selective service. Some composing rooms are using women apprentices and have found them capable and eager to learn.

7—Where a newspaper prints morning and evening editions considerable labor saving benefits have been secured by making up one set of dummies for both editions.

Illinois Mechanical
Conference Officers

The following officers were elected for the 1943-1944 term to serve the Illinois Newspaper Mechanical Conference, at the 1943 meeting held October 2-3 in Bloomington, Ill.:

President—Don Shelley, Composing Room Supt., East St. Louis (Ill.) *Journal*.

Vice President—Ellsworth Bailey, Pressroom Supt., Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph*.

Secretary-Treasurer — Howard M. Colton, Pressroom Supt., Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph*.

Directors—Otto Kurrle, Press and Stereo Supt., Moline (Ill.) *Dispatch*; Earl Anderson, Superintendent, Rockford Consolidated Newspapers; C. D. Entler, Chief Machinist, Decatur Newspapers; Wm. Herschel Baldwin, Composing Room Supt., Peoria (Ill.) *Star;* Wilbur Augspurger, Engraving Supt., Peoria (Ill.) *Star*.

1944 Conference City—East St. Louis, Ill.

Machinists' Clinic

THE machinists held a supplemental registration, each giving his name, title, paper and number of machines in his office. Carl Myers of Mergenthaler Linotype Company was present.

The machinists had a discussion on rebuilding first elevator slide heads. C. D. Entler, Les Phares and some others, have designed guides for rebuilding the heads.

Proper lubricants for quadders were discussed. It was decided that an oil similar to Fin-ol is a good lubricant to use. The *Pantagraph* has a system for cleaning quadders weekly.

Several machinists use Oakite and hot water when they can't get the regular type of compound for cleaning keyboards, etc.

Several newspapers are not getting good faces on overhang figures and it was recommended that figure matrices be sent back to the manufacturer for re-

THE
CHALLENGE HI-SPEED QUOIN

Two do the work of four to eight ordinary Quoins . . . A Money Saver. One turn of the key locks this direct-expanding Quoin TIGHT! Self contained . . . can't fall apart. Exact register position shown by indicator on top. CHALLENGE HI-SPEED QUOINS are rust-proof plated to last for years.

Furnished in six standard sizes. Details and price on request. 471

THE CHALLENGE MACHINERY CO.

Main Office and Factory: GRAND HAVEN, MICH. 1893 50th ANNIVERSARY 1943 Eastern Sales Office: 50 Church St., NEW YORK

Market Analyst

Printing Equipment and Products

Printing machinery and equipment manufacturer needs a man experienced in printing and lithographic equipment to make field studies; market investigations and product analysis; capable of determining trends in graphic arts and related industries; make studies to determine effect new processes and trends have on sale of printing equipment. In reply give experience, draft status and salary expected. Box No. 108.

milling to permit free flow of metal into the matrix.

The *Pantagraph* has been using a V belt on the assembler drive mechanism. It is a Gates belt, number 13-90.

Proper speed of machines was discussed and it was decided that for general purposes the proper speed should be 6¾ lines per minute, as recommended by the manufacturer.

A question was brought up about the proper hand lapping of side knives. After considerable discussion, it was decided that it was beneficial to lap the inside cutting edge of each knife back $\frac{1}{64}$ in. at an angle of 90 deg. to the base to help guide the slug in a straight path through the trimming knives. In this way, heavy bottoms are eliminated.

Engraving Clinic

THE engraving clinic was held in the engraving department of the *Pantagraph*. Among those present besides Chairman Augspurger were Neill Sauer, Belleville *Advocate*; Bob Graul, Alton *Telegraph*; Wendell LaBounty, Bloomington *Pantagraph*; Earl Ford, Bloomington *Pantagraph*; and Al Meyer, Herald M. Pitman Company.

A discussion showed that copper will be very scarce while there should be a plentiful supply of zinc. At present the government is using 85% of the available copper. There will be no surplus of chemicals, but enough should be available for ordinary needs.

The new 18 ga. zinc has been found satisfactory. After the war, if the composing rooms could handle conveniently cuts made on 18 ga. zinc, the consensus of opinion was that most engravers are in favor of 18 ga.

An exchange of formulas and ideas was made. Several new ideas on polishing zinc with wire brushes instead of felt polishing pads were discussed.

Al Meyer gave a demonstration of the Verse Print process. In this process, the metal is first coated with Verse Print solution. The plate is dried in a whirler and is then placed in the printing frame in contact with the negative to be reversed. Printing time is about 2 min. The plate is then developed in warm water. While still wet, it is coated with cold top enamel in the usual way. When dry, it is placed in the printing frame and exposed

"FLECTO"
GUMMED BACKING FELT

Recommended by Stereotypers everywhere. Coated with glue that will not slip or leave the matrix under heat. Tears easily. Made in gauges .025, .030 and .035—Sheets 18 in. by 24 in., and gauges .040, .045, and .050—Sheets 18 in. by 22 in. Cut into strips without charge.

"TRUE-MOLD"
CORK MOLDING BLANKETS

Better molding with "MATCHED" sets. Order 2 or 100—they will be matched in all their qualities. Each blanket has been scientifically tested and graded. We can furnish HARD & EXTRA HARD (Special) blankets that are matched in weight and density.

Free samples on request — Send for latest catalog on newspaper supplies

EASTERN NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
9603 NORTHERN BLVD., CORONA, N. Y.

Lots of saw trimmers in use now are on their last legs. They will have to be replaced with new and efficient equipment for economical production.

The C&G No. 3-A Saw Trimmer is the logical selection for most plants. It is built for easy, fast, and safe operation. It has many exclusive C&G features that contribute to maximum production in minimum time.

A circular describes the latest model, and illustrates the exclusive C&G attachments. Write for your copy.

MILWAUKEE SAW TRIMMER CORP.
610 EAST CLYBOURN STREET, MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN

the usual time. It is developed in the usual way. The image will be in reverse.

Press and Stereo Clinic

A NUMBER of questions were presented for discussion, among them being the following. The first questioner wanted to know whether the business office should expect more than ½ in. shrinkage in mats in order to lessen the width of newsprint rolls from which the paper is printed. Henry (Tony) Messina of Burgess Cellulose Co., and Joseph Goggin of The Morley Co., agreed that up to ¾ in. is all right if proper drying equipment is available and plenty of time is allowed to handle the mat.

Someone wanted to know about the maximum shrinkage of dry mats. One paper in Texas has gotten as high as 1⅛ in. shrinkage.

With respect to the mechanical troubles one would run into the stereo and pressrooms when narrowing the printed page as much as ½ in., Howard Colton of the Bloomington *Pantagraph* said he took off the cylinder clips and center ring of one unit at a time and took them to the Goss Company in Chicago who turned them down. On those presses where the end pin catches hold of the paper, the Goss Company would send out a jig which fits over the folding cylinder while a new hole is being drilled.

Howard Colton also stated, in response to an inquiry, that he had obtained 2801 impressions from one cork molding blanket. He stressed the idea that only by keeping the cork trimmed under the board or steel plate could this number be obtained.

One executive stated he was experiencing difficulty in kicking an 8 page paper on his Duplex Semi. Clarence Hornbrook of Rockford Newspapers, Inc., stated that he had had applied a C clamp on the side shield to hold back the paper a little. Roy Stewart of the Decatur Newspapers, Inc., stated he used a piece of band steel with fibre facing on the end and fastened it so that the fibre holds the papers in the same manner as described by Mr. Hornbrook.

CUSHMAN (OFFSET) MOTOR
FEATURE NO. 2

Quick Change Pinion

The removable front end design of the Cushman Motor, makes it possible to change a pinion in five minutes' time—quicker than any other typesetting machine motor.

CUSHMAN ELECTRIC CO.
CONCORD, N. H.
DIVISION OF
LINOTYPE PARTS CO., WEATHERLY, PA.

The **EXPENSIVE MAT**

is the mat you tear up

—or the mat whose cast reveals flaws, either before or after it gets on the press . . . With working forces depleted, it is more important than ever that work done once should "stay done."

So thrifty production managers recognize that mat economy lies wholly in the direction of quality . . . that uniform, smoothly working Certifieds help to keep stereotyping costs at a minimum.

For dependable stereotyping, rely on Certified Mats, made in the U. S. A.

CERTIFIED DRY MAT CORPORATION
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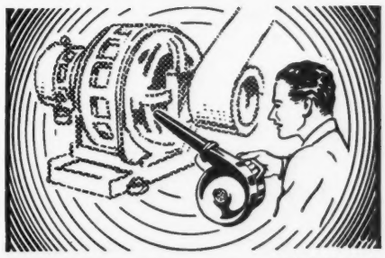
Dept. M, New York 20, N. Y.

Certified DRY MATS

QUICKER CLEANUPS
at Lower Cost
with the
TORNADO
BLOWER-CLEANER



IN your all-out defense against dust danger and damage, use the TORNADO. Gets dust, dirt and lint *all out* of motors, linotypes, presses, folders. Makes motors and machines last longer. Also convertible for vacuum-cleaning of shelving, paper stock and type cases. Adaptable for spraying paint and insecticide. Keep your costs down — your profits up — by keeping your plant clean with a TORNADO.

Write for details and Free Trial Offer!

TAKE THE DUST OUT OF DUSTRY with BREUER'S BALL BEARING TORNADO PORTABLE ELECTRIC BLOWER

BREUER ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
5114 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago

DUPLEX PRESSES

Semi-Cylindrical • Unitubular
Tubular • High Speed Flat Bed
Flat Bed • Stereo Machinery

The Duplex Printing Press Co.
Battle Creek, Mich.

SWW PRECISION PAPER KNIVES

1. Perfected S W W .002" concave bevel, making for extra sharpness without weakening edge.
2. Straight as a die trimming . . . less than .001" variance throughout length of cut.
3. Heat-treated by special S W W process . . . combines hardness with toughness to deliver more cuts between grinds.
4. Standard equipment on many of America's finest paper trimming machines for over 60 years.

FOR QUOTATIONS WRITE
SWW SIMONDS WORDEN WHITE CO.
607 NEGLEY PLACE • DAYTON, OHIO

TINGUE
TRADE MARK
PRINTING PRESS BLANKETS
TINGUE, BROWN & CO.
114-120 East 23rd St. 1227 Wabash Ave. 723 East Washington Blvd.
NEW YORK 10, N.Y. CHICAGO 5, ILL. LOS ANGELES 21, CAL.
507 PETERS STREET, S. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A question tossed into the box was as follows: *What can be done to eliminate some of the uneven fold of papers on the start-up and slow-down?* The answer is: Nothing—it seems presses are built that way.

Some discussion was had as to whether or not a simplified method of humidifying paper has been developed. Roy Stewart of Decatur Newspapers, stated he uses a humidifier but is careful not to let the humidity exceed over 50%.

Pits or "holes" in halftone areas in a stereotype plate are caused by cold metal or by improperly dried mats.

New England Conference

(Continued from page 11)

what was being done to aid in the printing of a much better paper than is produced in all plants today and why more expensive mats would not give better results. It brought about a lively discussion but in the end it was agreed that newsprint is such that finer screens would look no better than they do now and that more expensive mats would not get better results. Much comment was also made on the running of 33 in. paper on Tubular presses. No paper in New England announced it has gone down that far but several were making inquiries into what difficulties would be encountered in so doing. The suppliers assured the group that no major difficulties should be encountered but advised making sure of all necessary steps before trying it out and above all, to be careful when cutting press clips so as not to weaken them.

Machinist's Meeting

The machinists confined their period to keeping machines running in war time and in taking better care than ever of them in order to make sure they can keep them going. They used charts and working models furnished by line-casting machine companies to demonstrate and further their discussions.

Chairmen of Departmental Clinics

Composing Room — Albert Schirm, Chairman
Mechanical Superintendent, *Quincy Patriot-Ledger*

Machinists — Raymond D. Love, Chairman
Mechanical Superintendent, Norwich *Bulletin*

Photo-Engraving — William H. Tourtelotte, Chairman
Superintendent of Engraving, Webster *Times*

Press Room — Charles Noonan, Chairman
Press Room Superintendent, *Providence Journal*

1944 Officers and Directors of New England Newspaper Mechanical Conference

President — Glendon S. Magoon, Mechanical Supt., Fitchburg (Mass.) *Sentinel*.

Vice President — Russell A. Costello, Production Mgr., Lewiston (Me.) *Sun-Journal*.

Sec.-Treas. — Walter C. Crighton, Comp. Room Foreman, New London (Conn.) *Day*.

Directors — One Year: George Green, Providence (R.I.) *Journal* and Frank Britton, Nashua (N.H.) *Telegraph*.

Two Years: Richard M. Fitzgerald, Worcester (Mass.) *Telegraph-Gazette* and John J. Mahoney, Holyoke (Mass.) *Transcript-Telegram*.

Three Years: Bernie F. Garrity, Mechanical Superintendent and Joseph W. Addison, Pressroom Superintendent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*.

Four Years: George F. Marshall, Portland (Me.) *Press-Herald* and Herbert T. Stanger, Production Manager, *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston. Mr. Stanger is the retiring president.

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Stereotype Foreman, Manchester *Union-Leader*
Tubular—George H. Harris, Chairman
Foreman Press and Stereotype, Nashua *Telegraph*

WPB News and Notes

(Continued from page 20)

would reduce their paper orders for November.

Book Paper Limitation Remains As Is for Balance of Year

BOOK publishers may anticipate a further curtailment in their use of print paper during 1944, H. M. Bitner, Director of the War Production Board's Printing and Publishing Division, announced in October.

"The percentage limitation will remain at 90% of the 1942 use for the balance of this year," Mr. Bitner said. The Book Limitation Order L-245 is the only WPB order applicable to publishers, which imposes its control in terms of the full year instead of by quarters. The Division feels, therefore, that the paper quotas of many book publishers were depleted as of October 1st to the extent that a further curtailment in the fourth quarter would prove ineffective.

"It should be understood, however," Mr. Bitner pointed out, "that a curtailment may be anticipated as of January 1, 1944, and that it will include the book industry's share of the general cut levied against the graphic arts."

Details About Orders Announced by WPB

EARLY in October, the War Production Board announced changes, revocation and other details concerning several orders of interest to the printing industry. The announcement is as follows:

Copper Order Simplified

Minor changes, all for the purpose of simplification, were made today by the War Production Board with the issuance of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c as amended.

Control over the use of copper plates in the printing and publishing industry has been transferred to Conservation Order M-339, which is slightly less stringent. Other changes in the original order involve only users of unimportant quantities of copper, such as manufacturers of certain lock parts and a few military items, and make very little difference in the quantities permitted.

In the amended order the old List 2-A is incorporated in the general list to make for greater simplicity, but this change does not affect the operation of the order.

Limitation Order L-234 Revoked

Limitation Order L-234, issued December 24, 1942, which provided for scheduling operations for industrial type instruments, was revoked today because those instruments are now classified under General Scheduling Order M-293. Types of industrial instruments affected include pyrometers, tube system temperature instruments, liquid level instruments, industrial thermometers, pressure gauges, flow instruments, combustion control equipment, control valves and regulators, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB announced.

Minor Changes in Graphite Order

The War Production Board today issued Conservation Order M-61 as amended, pertaining to graphite, making several minor changes simplifying the wording of the original order which will not affect the operation of the order.

Glycol Ethers

Monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol and monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol have been added to the glycol ethers under allocation, the War Production Board announced today. These chemicals are used in making plasticizers, lacquer solvents, brake fluids, adhesives and dye solvents.

Under an amendment to Order M-366, the effective date of allocation is

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2" wide, 150' rolls - - .50 each
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made November 1, but requests for allotments must be made on or before October 20. Specific authorization for delivery will not be required for the delivery by any supplier to one person in one calendar month of not more than 430 pounds of monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol or not more than 410 pounds of monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol.

Reduction in Tonnage Based on Sliding Scale Proposed for Magazine Industry

THE Magazine and Periodical Industry Advisory Committee has recommended that the War Production Board order a further cut of 15% in paper tonnage for that industry's use, effective January 1, 1944, Walter J. Risley, Jr., Chief of the WPB Magazine and Periodical Section, stated today. If this recommendation is adopted by the Board, a total curtailment of 25% from the base period usage would be scheduled for 1944.

This recommendation of the Committee was based upon disclosures of depleted inventories of wood and pulp and an expected decline in these imports, and the desirability of tiding the paper-consuming industries over the critical period in 1944 until the pulp wood production program can show results in increasing supply and maintaining inventories.

The recommendation for an additional 15% curtailment of paper usage effective January 1st, reflected the Advisory Committee's opinion that this would insure a continuing supply of magazine paper for 1944, and prevent a temporary breakdown of supply, particularly for small-tonnage publishers. It was necessary to take this action considerably in advance of January 1st in order to permit publishers to plan properly their operations.

An amendment to Limitation Order L-244 will be drafted in the near future, and submitted for approval. The recommended restrictions provide a sliding-scale curtailment effective January 1st, as follows:

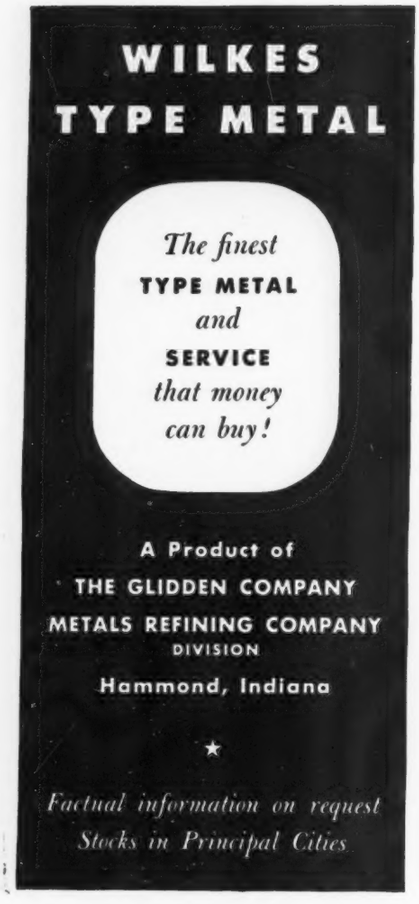
(1) Magazine publishers using more than 25 tons in a calendar quarter will have a total cut of 25% below 1942 usage;

(2) Publishers using more than 5 tons, but not more than 25 tons, in a quarter, will be curtailed 10% below 1942; and

(3) Publishers using 5 tons or less in a quarter will be allowed 1942 usage without curtailment.

Present provisions for borrowing and saving, from established paper quotas, will apply to the first two groups; provision for carry-over of savings is made for the third group, the small-usage publishers, who will also have an optional method of figuring quotas from quarter to quarter, but within the 1942 total.

It was announced that preliminary figures covering approximately 85% of the magazine industry's paper consumption showed a reduction of 11% in use for the first nine months of 1943; and that a reduction of more than 4% had been made voluntarily by the smaller-tonnage publishers, for whom a cut be-



low 1942 had not been required by the Limitation Order 244, Harold Boeschenstein, head of the newly organized Forest Products Bureau, expressed to the Magazine Industry Advisory Committee the appreciation of the WPB for the results the magazine industry had accomplished in more than meeting the required limitations of paper usage.

The Committee also recommended that magazine paper inventory restrictions be revised on a more practicable basis, and made a part of the Magazine Order L-244. Several other changes, of a clarifying and explanatory nature, were recommended for inclusion in the amended Order L-244.

WPB Order L-28 Amended

WPB amended Order L-28 on October 1, with respect to incandescent, fluorescent, photoflash, photoflood and glow discharge lamp purchases provides that the AA2 preference rating may not be used to purchase lamps if acceptance of delivery will result in more than a 30 day supply of lamps of the same size and type. Lamps may still be purchased in excess of a 30 day supply without use of the preference rating provided the purchaser's inventory does not exceed a practicable working minimum. For some time, photoflash and photoflood lamps could not be purchased without a rating, but the amended Order L-28 removes necessity for using the rating, thus making the lamps available to the general public.

Transportation Conservation Is Urged

IN view of the critical transportation situation which affects the paper industry, suggestions as to how the industry can conserve transportation in loading and delivering paper were outlined recently by F. E. Hufford, Special Assistant to the Director of the War Production Board Pulp and Paper Division.

At a recent meeting of the Pulp and Paper Industry Transportation Advisory Committee in Washington, the present transportation facilities were reported as heavily taxed. Even with ODT orders requiring heavier loading, weekly car loadings were said to be running ahead of those of last year. Freight cars were also said to be moving over longer distances and ton-miles were reported to have increased. The industry, it was pointed out by Mr. Hufford, can conserve transportation facilities materially by loading cars as heavily as possible, loading and unloading without delay, cleaning cars immediately so that they will be ready for reuse, careful routing to keep freight of congested areas, and eliminating any unnecessary hauling.

The Pulp and Paper Industry was urged to conserve truck transportation as well as rail transportation.

WPB Issues Corrected Copy of Fibre Shipping Container Order L-317

A CORRECTED copy of Order L-317 pertaining to the manufacture and use of Fiber Shipping Containers was issued by WPB on October 11. Controlled are the production and use of any box, crate, case, basket or hamper, in setup or knockdown form interior fittings, sheets or rolls, is made in whole or in part from corrugated or solid fiber, 0.060 in. or heavier.

In List A which is part of the order, the following prohibited types of containers are included: Bottle and can carryouts, counter boxes, display shippers, laundry boxes and laundry shells and retail gift boxes.

In list B the following prohibited uses of new fibre containers are included: Advertising displays, catalogs, magazines, posters, punchboards, a number of fresh vegetable container uses, a number of building material uses, a number of textile uses, hardware, leather products, glass products, certain clothing products, horticultural and miscellaneous uses.

In List C are contained the products and uses of new fiber containers subject to quotas (percentage basis). The quotas are fixed at 65% and 80% respectively, based on the use in the corresponding quarter of 1942. The 65% new container restriction applies to animal proprietary drug remedies, cosmetics, flowers and plants, games and toys, jewelry, ornaments, certain paper products, perfumes, and retail deliveries other than mail, express and common carrier.

In the 80% quota are listed art supplies, beverages, books, clothing, furniture, glass ware, mattresses, paints and a number of other articles and commodities. Also restricted to 80% are wholesale deliveries and retailers deliveries (mail, express and common carrier).

Inventory restrictions may be figured on an overall or on an individual item basis. On the overall basis, maximum permitted inventory of all sizes and types shall be no more than a combined total of 1½ carloads. On the individual item basis, a separate inventory for each "container item class" is figured. A "container item class" includes all new fiber shipping containers of the same or similar sizes and types. The maximum permitted inventory for any container item class shall be the larger of the following amounts: 1200 complete sets or a 30-day supply (as restricted by a quota, if any).

Exceptions to the order are provided for seasonal foods and military use. Exceptions are also permitted to users of under $500 worth of new containers yearly for all products.

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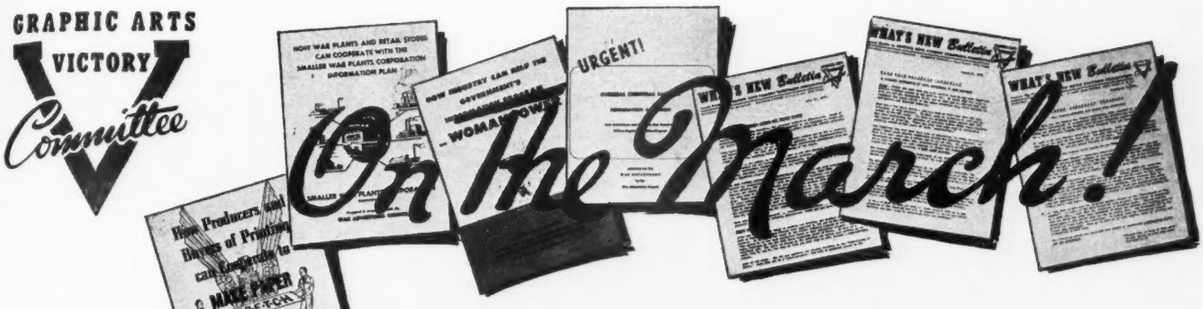
GRAPHIC ARTS VICTORY Committee



GRAPHIC ARTS VICTORY COMMITTEE PROGRAM GEARED TO WAR—

THE now famous Guide To Essential Wartime Printing and Lithography started the ball rolling. Since then the GAVC has produced *thirteen* books in cooperation with various government agencies. These books are from 8 to 64 pages. Each contains factual, authoritative data to help printers, lithographers and advertisers plan printed promotion which contributes to the war effort. Some of these projects are illustrated here. Other similar booklets and folders are in the process of preparation now. Each is urgently needed, each will help the graphic arts industry play its part in achieving victory. As a further service, the weekly What's New Bulletin keeps GAVC members in constant touch with new activities, new plans and developments to aid them in their essential wartime work.

GAVC has become an important factor in aiding the overall victory program. Value of the Committee's work to its members, to the industry, to the government and to the public, is recognized everywhere.

YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED

The GAVC program is well started. Much is still to be done—and the pressing need for the Committee's work will continue unabated until victory is ours. To accomplish the task requires your active cooperation, and that of every member of the graphic arts industry. Your participation in this patriotic work will help your government, your industry, yourself.

It takes money to carry on—to insure that GAVC does *everything* possible to speed the end of the war. Of course you want to help, you want to do your share. *Voting* membership in the Graphic Arts Victory Committee is only $100.00 (or more if you wish) annually. *Participating* membership, any amount you wish, payable monthly, semi-annually, or annually. National manufacturers of equipment and supplies are contributing from $50.00 to $300.00 per month depending on size. Local producers and suppliers are averaging as follows: Large—$25.00 per month, Medium—$10.00 to $15.00 per month, Small—$5.00 per month. Make *your* contribution *now*, mail the coupon below *today*.

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MR. HARRY PORTER, *Finance Chairman*, Graphic Arts Victory Committee
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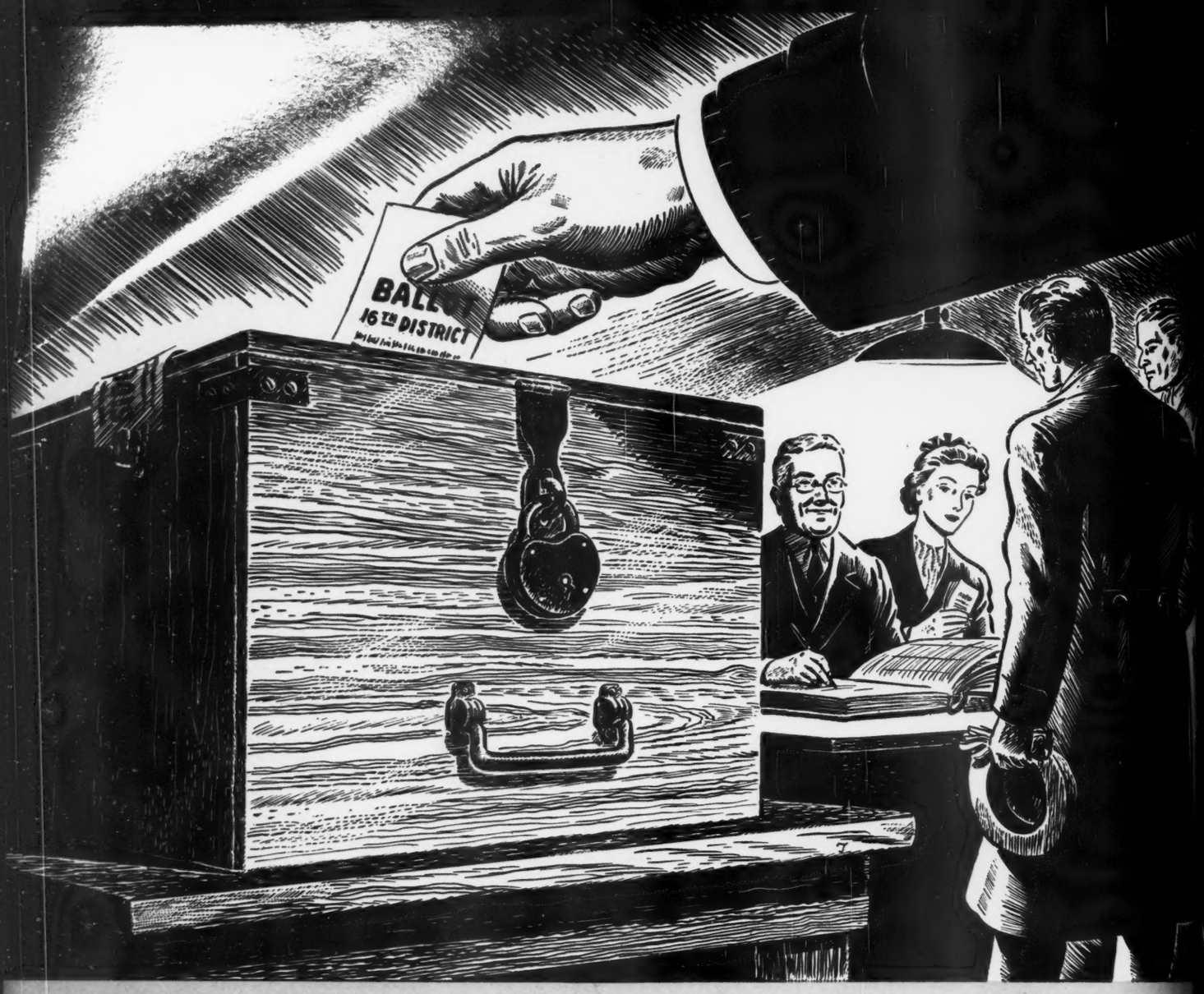

Brake on Human Impatience

SOME eminent men believe the ballot box slows up a nation's progress. That a wiser plan would be to select apt individuals and educate them for governing, as a profession—just as physicians are trained. Certainly things should move faster that way, avoiding a lot of the disagreements and delays that sometimes make impatient men tear their hair.

Trouble with the idea is that however well equipped *professionally* a man or woman may be, each is still human. Even the wisest has his share of human frailties: the ego of preferring his own ideas and opinions...the human desire for agreement and approbation. And even wise individuals cannot be invariably right; nor calm and judicial in all things.

In our American system of universal suffrage, the pullings to right and to left average out into *forward* progress. Never perfectly, but with fewer errors than in older forms of government. Already the average man here has progressed to more freedoms and to higher living standards than has any other people in recorded history.

Government by the people's ballots *can* be made more nearly perfect. But it can only become so as the people's understanding advances—from full knowledge of happenings everywhere that may affect them, free access to all kinds of information and from open debate of all sorts of questions.

To this end America needs continuing, complete freedom of the press to help all men grow in vision and to insure steady progress toward ever more freedoms.

TEXT IN CLOISTER OLD STYLE

★ INTERTYPE ★

Seventeenth of a series of messages on the Freedom of the Press by INTERTYPE, *Brooklyn*